

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



HOKUM or STATESMANSHIP?

VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1944

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

BUY BONDS!

That's an investment, safe and sound.
One that will hasten the Axis' last round!
A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

BACK ON THE JOB

Old Timer was old
And he was gray,
The company said
He'd had his day.
So he hung up his belt
And trusty hooks,
And sat by the fire
With pipe and books.
Then came the war
And shortage of men,
And Old Timer left
His cozy den.
Now he's back on the job
So we'll have light,
While the kids are away
Winning the fight.

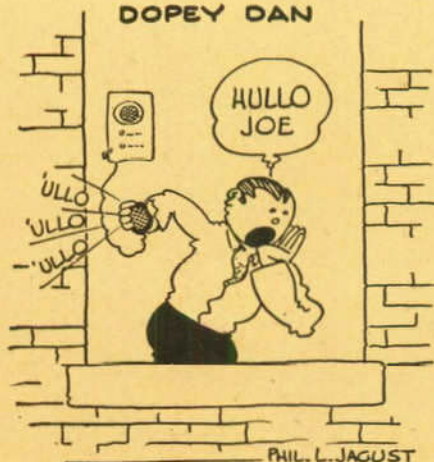
LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. 702.

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT

Two tables full of dishes, yes, dirty every one,
A fresh set every morning until they all are done;
And not a clean one in the house, or e'en a knife or fork,
I now lament "What shall I do?" I'm hungry in from work.
The floor was swept two weeks ago, of that I'm very sure;
With dust and dirt it's very thick with layers one or more.
The wood box it is empty, too, and none to chop but me.
I now lament "What shall I do?" for the wood is in the tree.
My bed was made, I am quite sure, about three weeks ago,
And since that time, yes, every night when into bed I go,
I just stretch out with covers o'er to Morpheus I bow,
And in the land of Nod I dwell until the roosters crow.
My overalls want patches on, my shirt's at elbows out,
My socks with holes are very full—can hardly walk about;
The buttons off my Sunday shirt, my needle's lost somewhere,
To meet my friends in such a state, I'm sure I wouldn't dare.
With all the joys and blessings of a lonely bachelor's life,
There's nothing like the music of a stern and scolding wife;
From the very early morning till the last tick of the night,
I'm free from all that music, which is a hen-pecked husband's right.

E. SHACKLETON (OLD SHACK),
L. U. No. 302.

DOPEY DAN



Dan was a dopey lad,
Did his job and did it bad.
He connected phones to talk to Joe,
But looked out the window to say "hello."
PHIL L. JAGUST,
L. U. No. 277.

A BROKEN TREATY

Jay Carr is more than just a member of L. U. No. 124, he's an institution. Among his characteristics are abhorrence of profanity and a habit of singing at his work. A few years ago he was paired on a job with a wireman named Jack whose outstanding trait was vigor of speech. Jay's singing soon got on Jack's nerves, and Jack's profanity sorely irked Jay. So they agreed that Jack would not swear as long as Jay abstained from singing. The pact was kept religiously until one morning when Jack missed the star-drill and brought his hammer down on his thumb. He whirled on Jay and shouted, "Sing, you so-and-so, sing!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

KICKED TOO SOON

A private and a sergeant were up for court-martial for kicking a general. The private told his story first. He was the general's chauffeur. "When I stopped the car and opened the door for the general, he stepped out right on my worst corn. Before I had time to think I gave way to my first impulse and let him have it on the shins."

The jury felt the private was justified and so excused him. They then asked the sergeant what reason he had for kicking the general. His only defense was, "When I saw that private kick the general I thought sure the war was over!"

R. C. TINDELL,
L. U. No. 349.

COMPETITION

Along about 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell were begging their daughter, Mary, not to marry that "young Tom Edison." When pressed for the reason: "He can't make a living for you, there are already two or three electricians here in the United States."

RAY R. WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.

A BENDER'S SURRENDER

I'm thinking now I was a boob,
When I took the job of roughing-in tube.
I'd never been a one to gripe,
And "shucks," I figured, "pipe is pipe."

So I Started—

And soon I had a piece to bend;
So I slipped a hickey on the end,
And applied my perfect master's touch—
Not too little, not too much.

So I Thought—

But I found the stuff was just too brittle,
And quickly flattened in the middle.
I tried again—and again—for half a day,
But couldn't bend it the proper way.

So I Sweated—

Until at last I cried with glee,
For a piece bent right—it seemed to me.
But when I tried it, to my dismay,
The bend was facing the incorrect way.

So I Blew Up—

I threw my hickey to the floor,
And ran right out the nearest door.
How far I ran I just forget,
But maybe I am running yet.

So Now I Loaf—

Now I'm living off my kin
Though the job's still waiting, I won't begin.
I'm sure I'd rather take a "mickey"
Than use another half-inch hickey.

ABE MUTCHNIK,
L. U. No. 11.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

"Say electrician, why did the foreman fire you?"

"Well, you know the foreman is the man who stands around and watches the others work."

"Yes, anyone knows that. But why did he fire you?"

"He got jealous of me. A lot of the fellows thought I was the foreman."

FRED J. CARR,
L. U. No. 602.

THERE ARE MISTAKES AND MISTAKES

An electrician was taking up a splice in a doctor's office and the doctor standing there watching him said, "You fellows can sure cover up a lot of mistakes with that tape." "Yeah," the electrician replied, "when you fellows make a mistake you have to cover it up with a spade."

R. G. TURNBULL,
L. U. No. 6.

BUY MORE BONDS!!

Your money will hit the spot.
Make it fire that final shot!
A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

The JOURNAL's fan mail grows apace. Scores of letters pour in each month with helpful suggestions, courteous kicks and encouraging words. "Tonight I read your magazine at a USO in town and it kept me so interested I forgot all about a date I had." Surely about the highest compliment this publication has ever received.

F. B. Comfort writes a pleasant letter to call our attention to the fact that the First Continental Congress really met in Carpenters' Hall in 1774 and not in Independence Hall, as cut line editor implied by his line under the picture of the Cradle of Liberty.

J. E. Wall, postmaster, Tampa, Fla., warmly commends the JOURNAL for "the fine cooperation which your periodical is rendering to zone operations."

Six members of Railroad Local Union 618 request the editor to publish more technical articles and install a department of questions and answers.

"The Grapevine," official publication of Local Union B-1049, is an attractive publication. It is doing good work in reaching the soldiers and other absent members.

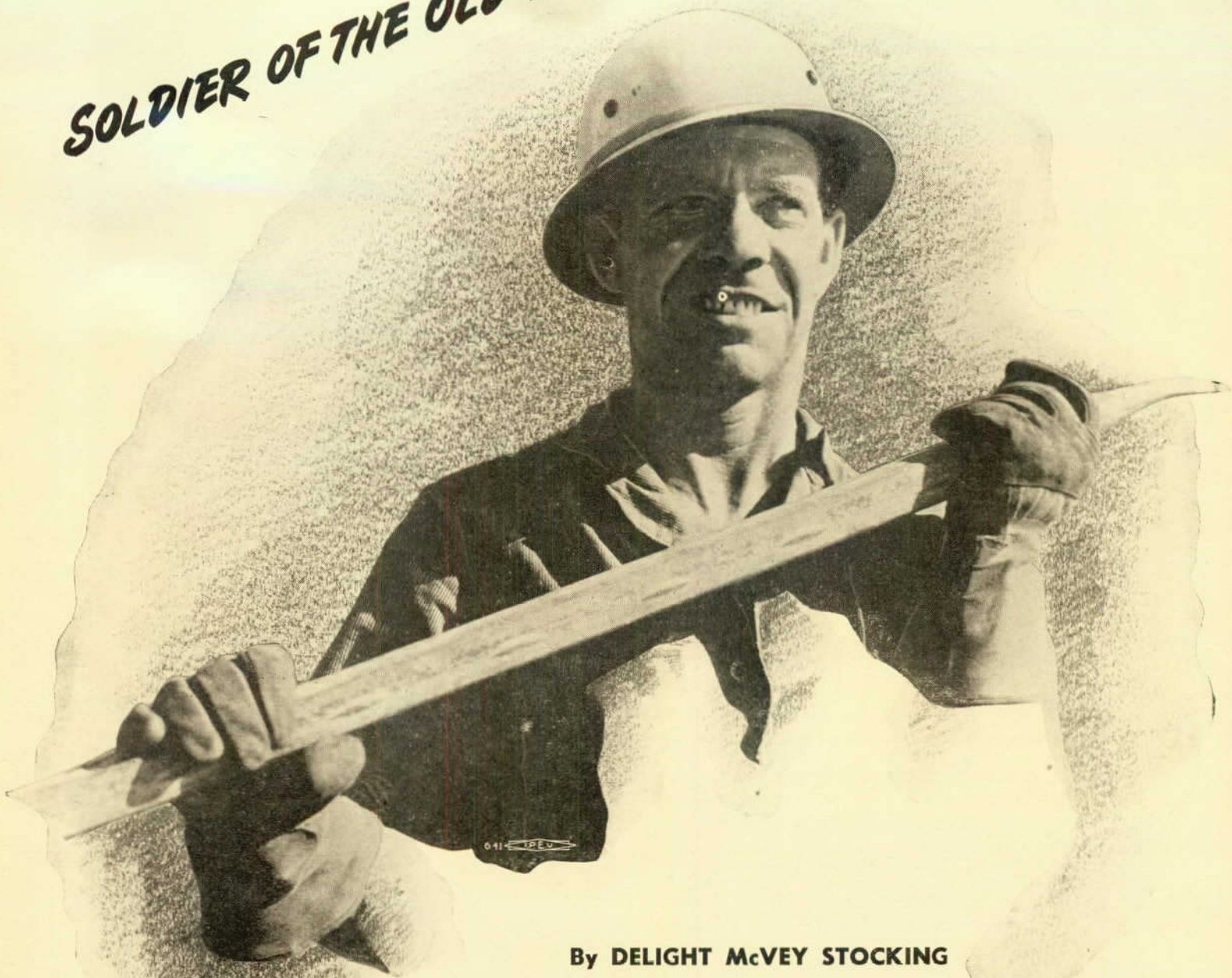
The Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor is publishing a bulletin that has much valuable news and data in it.

James F. Collins writes us from England. He likes to receive the official JOURNAL. He is viewing with interest and some consternation electrical equipment in England.

Incidentally the article that has attracted most attention, published in our JOURNAL this year, has been H. W. Maher's "New Industry Based on Electronics Matures." Literally scores of letters have flowed into this office addressed to Mr. Maher about the scope and helpful suggestions in this fine article.

The photograph used in our frontispiece is by courtesy of the Office of War Information.

SOLDIER OF THE OLD HARD HAT BRIGADE



By **DELIGHT McVEY STOCKING**

LOST and forgotten by a hostile world,
He builds the ships that carry flags unfurled,
In those brown hands so swift and strong and true,
He holds the torch of liberty for you.

No glamour here, no medals or gold braid,
No stirring trumpet-calls for him are played,
No praise or adulation are his meed,
His accolade is his heroic deed.

No blare of bugle speeds him on his way,
When he goes forth to meet another day,
No promise or no pledge to him are made,
That soldier of the old hard hat brigade.

He is the man so long maligned, unsung,
The man, behind the man, behind the gun.
He is the man who puts that ship to sea—
The common man, the man of destiny.



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NO. 5

Hokum or Statesmanship? **BARUCH REPORT** *Has Both*

By THE OBSERVER

THE United States Government has the greatest opportunity in its history to place democracy on an efficient and sound working basis. During the war the Government has proved that democracy can produce and produce, and out-produce any other form of economic organization, though America has never shown yet that it is strong in the administrative field, capable of carrying on the democratic process from day to day, and at the same time bringing the daily process in line with a larger plan and longtime goals.

During the last two months the so-called Baruch-Hancock report has been handed to the director of war mobilization. The authors are Bernard M. Baruch, banker, and John M. Hancock, banker. Already bills are being introduced in Congress to implement this report. It is important, therefore, that every labor man shall understand how far this report advances efficient democracy and how far it falls short.

AMERICA MAKES PLANS

For at least five years America has been making plans. More than 130 public and quasi-public organizations have studied problems and advanced solutions in terms of the future. Certain definite standards and goals and methods have emerged from all this thinking and discussion. Labor has its own postwar planning committee and has taken an active part in many of the organizations that are doing planning.

The American Federation of Labor more than eight years ago suggested economic planning as one solution of economic difficulties. The following principles have emerged from this thinking.

1. The only goal that can give unity to American life and solve the economic problems is the goal of full employment.
2. Administration must play an important part in the operation of any plan.
3. In the main, central planning must tie itself to democracy by decentralized administration and operation.
4. All principal elements of the community and the state must take part in the administration of a plan: labor, man-

Important document, combination of high-and-mighty tone, poker shrewdness and bad administration

agement, farmers, and other groups must be represented.

5. A national plan must be operated on a tripartite basis: labor, management and farmers acting as the fulcrum.

6. Labor, management and farmers must have representatives on commissions which are seeking to implement the national plan.

When the Baruch-Hancock report was released, it was heralded as a national plan. This is a misnomer. The Baruch-Hancock report has some good things in it, though it is an opportunist device to meet what the authors consider to be the main problems coming at the time of demobilization and after the war.

LABOR'S CRITICISM

Labor places its principal strictures upon this report:

1. The goal of full employment is not set up as the principal goal, nor is this goal kept constant before the authors. However, the authors say, "The question everyone asks, be he a civilian or in uniform, is: 'How am I going to make a living for myself and for those dear to me when the war is over in a manner of my own choosing?'"

The report poses the right question. But having posed it, it goes away and leaves it.

2. In the suggested legislation and the setting up of the machinery to operate the Baruch-Hancock proposals, labor is not given representation.

Immediately upon the issue of this report Brigadier General Frank T. Hines was named reemployment and retraining director under the Baruch plan. William L. Clayton was named as director of surplus property disposal. To date neither of these gentlemen has given labor representation in their cabinets.

Quite rightly the Baruch-Hancock report strikes a note of optimism: "It is our

conviction that we will emerge from the war with the greatest opportunities any people ever had. A postwar depression is not inevitable. One-half of the world will need rebuilding. Enormous demands, put aside during the war, and added to prewar demands, await satisfaction. Much depends on the settlement of the peace. If it be one under which men and women can look forward with hope—not fear—there will not be enough hands to do what needs to be done."

The Baruch-Hancock report feels sure that because America has been so successful in war production, it can be successful in peace administration.

ON PRESSURE GROUPS

Quite frankly the report takes flings at what it calls pressure groups. At no point in the report do the authors say who the pressure groups are or what they do. It is not recorded that when labor protests it has no representation in the administration of the plan, that labor is acting as a pressure group. The weakness of the report is that instead of holding fast to the goal of full employment, the report sets up as the main goal a rapid giving back of all the machinery and property built up under the war administration, to private business. Speed is certainly desirable but speed without standards, goals and safeguards is wasteful. Enemies of Mr. Baruch point out that he constantly takes flings at pressure groups and is careful to build the banking system into the demobilization plans. He apparently does not consider the banking association a pressure group.

The report pays high tribute to the Joint Contract Termination Board. Represented on this board are the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, the Maritime Commission, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiaries, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Certainly labor has no representation in any of these bodies, and it can be said with some assurance that some of these bodies are actively hostile to labor unionism. It also should be pointed out that the war agency which made war contracts is composed 96 per cent of civilian generals—men taken from industry and put in uniform who will go back at once to their corporation when the war is over. In short, war contracts have been made by corporations with corporation representatives, which in turn will play a large part in terminating these contracts.

In his pleasantly old-fashioned way Mr. Baruch thinks that the public, labor, management and farmers will have full protection in the termination of contracts if these matters are met in what he calls a

goldfish bowl: "The business of all of the disposal agencies should be conducted in a goldfish bowl, with the facts on all sales open to public inspection at the point of sale and each agency submitting reports, summarizing these sales regularly to Congress through the surplus administrator."

GOLDFISH BOWL THEORY

This is good, of course, as far as it goes, but anyone cognizant of the complex and intricate problems of public administration knows that the goldfish bowl concept is a mere theory. Unless representatives of labor, management and farmers sit on such bodies and follow through the processes from A to Z, no real check upon their integrity can be made.

Much of the success of any plan for passing from war to peace depends upon a disposal of surplus property of materials. Here the report appears to be sound in its approach:

"Some would dump Government surpluses at any price, simply to get rid of them, no matter how disruptive the effects. At the opposite extreme, some would sell nothing, proposing either to freeze the goods in warehouses, destroy them, or sink them into the sea.

"We urge upon the surplus administrator a middle course of wise and carefully-timed disposal. These surpluses represent a great wealth of usable resources to ourselves and to others.

"American industry will want to purchase much of this modern, efficient equipment to replace obsolete equipment, so as to improve our national industrial efficiency upon which our high wage and living standards rest. Before selling this equipment abroad, these possibilities should be fully explored.

"In general, outright sales are preferable. The disposal agencies, though, should exchange properties and lease as well as sell; also sell on credit, not solely

for cash. This will assure smaller enterprises opportunities that would otherwise be denied them.

A RED FLAG WAVED

"This red flag of warning is raised. Leasing must not become a hidden device for the Government to compete with private plants; it must not become a hidden device for subsidies—by any name—to anyone. Once plants leave the Government's hands they must stand on their own feet competitively.

"As long as fair selling prices or fair rentals are paid—with sales preferable to rentals—local ownership should be encouraged. But it will not serve the national interest to sell or rent any one plant at such low prices as to destroy the invested values and displace workers in whole established industries. Were such transactions permitted as a matter of policy, a community might gain a new plant in one deal, only to lose an established industry through a similar deal favoring some other part of the country.

"In all surplus disposal, the national interest must govern. Local or particular trade interests, while receiving full hearing and full consideration, must be subordinated."

Moreover, the report firmly opposes the establishment of monopolies, but we think it is naive about this statement because it is setting up a machinery that is going to inevitably favor monopolies for big business that can afford to buy from the government. The report turns itself hard against boondoggling.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Human side of demobilization

1. That the Government forces dealing with the human problems of demobilization be unified on two fronts—the Executive and Congress.

2. On the Executive side, creation in

the Office of War Mobilization of the new post of "work director" to "see that the human side of demobilization is not forgotten."

3. This "work director" to be a man "of such outstanding caliber as to command the immediate confidence of the country."

4. This "work director" to work with Congress in the development of a combined program of legislation and operations "to carry out the objectives that all of us share."

5. Among the fields to be covered by this "work director"—personnel demobilization of the armed forces, developing adequate machinery for job placement of veterans and demobilized war workers; adequate care for returning veterans; physical and occupational therapy for wounded and disabled; resumption of education interrupted by war; vocational training; the special employment problems of the great war industries, and others.

6. That there be in each community, only one place to which returning servicemen and servicewomen need to go to learn all their rights and how to get them.

B. Settlement of terminated war contracts

1. To assure quick cash pending settlement, a complete "financial kit" is assembled including:

- a. Immediate payment—the full 100 per cent—for all completed articles.
- b. On the uncompleted portion of the contract, immediate payment—the full 100 per cent—of the Government's estimate of "factual" items, where proof ordinary is simple, such as direct labor or materials, and of other items on which the Government is able to satisfy itself, up to 90 per cent of the contractor's total estimated costs.
- c. Immediate payment—the full 100 per cent—of settlements with subcontractors as soon as approved.
- d. Payment by the Government of interest on termination claims, until settled.
- e. As insurance against delays in validating claims, a new, simplified system of T (termination) loans by local banks, with Government guarantees, to be available to all war contractors, primes and subs.
- f. For those unable to obtain such loans from their local banks in 30 days, the Government to make the loans directly.
- g. Until the new T loans are authorized by Congress, extension of V and VT loans to all eligible borrowers.
- h. Finally, for hardship cases, unable to use any of the tools outlined above, expedited settlements.

2. Quick, fair and final settlement through negotiation by contractors and procurement agencies.

3. As a more effective safeguard of the public interest than the kind of review suggested by the Comptroller General:

- a. Review powers of Comptroller General limited to fraud with every administrative aid for detecting fraud.
- b. That all sizable settlements be made by teams of negotiators.
- c. These teams to file written reports and



FROM THIS—

OWI Photo

keep full records of the bases of settlement.

- d. Contractors to keep records for three years.
- e. That the Comptroller General and the Attorney General be added to the Joint Contract Termination Board.
- f. Further administrative safeguards now under study.

4. Establishment on an operating basis of a Joint Contract Termination Board within the Office of War Mobilization, to unify procedures and policies of all agencies:

- a. The board chairman to be a civilian, independent of any of the procurement agencies, answerable to the director of war mobilization.
- b. This chairman to require progress reports from all agencies and to report regularly to Congress.
- c. Also maintain a running survey of the extent to which V and VT loans and the new T loans are taken out.
- d. To keep a constant eye on all aspects of contract settlement recommending any changes that become necessary.
- e. The War Production Board be added to the Joint Contract Board.

5. Spread acceptance by war contractors of the uniform termination article for fixed-price contracts.

6. Speed the handling of subcontractor claims:

- a. The procurement agencies to be authorized by legislation to protect subcontractors in event of insolvency or default of their customers.
- b. A standard termination article for subcontractors to be completed soon to supplement the uniform termination article for prime contractors.
- c. A minimum figure to be set by the director of war mobilization below which "nuisance-sized" claims can be immediately validated with suitable safeguards.
- d. Vigorous experiment with the so-called "company-sized" type of settlement, seeking a workable plan.

7. Schools to be set up around the country for training Government negotiators and contractor representatives in the same classrooms.

8. Prompt clearance of Government property from private plants not later than 60 days after the filing of inventory lists, the manufacturers having the right to remove and store the property earlier at their own risks.

9. This entire termination program to be put into effect by the agencies at once to the extent administratively possible.

10. Prompt enactment of legislation to make this program fully effective, including appropriate authority to permit company-wide settlements, to the extent found practicable.

C. Surplus property

1. The director of war mobilization to name a *surplus property administrator* in the Office of War Mobilization with full authority for handling every aspect of surplus disposal.



TO THIS?

2. A *Surplus Property Policy Board*, the administrator as chairman with full and final authority, and with these agencies represented: War, Navy, Treasury, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, Bureau of the Budget, the Food Administrator, the Attorney General, Federal Works Agency, State Department and Foreign Economic Administration.

3. Four major outlets to handle actual disposal, each in a clearly defined field, with no overlappings:

- a. *Consumer goods* to the *Treasury Procurement Division*.
- b. *Capital and producer goods*, all types of industrial property, to a *single corporation within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*, consolidating present RFC subsidiaries.
- c. *Ships and maritime property* to the *Maritime Commission*.
- d. *Food* to the *Food Administrator*.

4. All of these agencies, as well as any other agencies called upon to handle special disposal problems, to follow policies laid down by the administrator in consultation with the policy board.

5. The surplus administrator to report to Congress as soon as possible on legislation needed, basing his recommendations on actual experience with the problem.

6. Our own suggestions as to the broad policies that the surplus administrator may wish to follow are summed up in ten basic principles:

Sell as much as he can as early as he can without unduly disrupting normal trade.

Listen to pressure groups but act in the national interest.

No sales, no rentals to speculators: none to promoters.

Get fair market prices for the values with proceeds of all sales going to reduce the national debt.

Sell as in a goldfish bowl, with records always open to public inspection.

As far as practicable, use the same regular channels of trade that private business would in disposing of the particular properties.

No Government operation of surplus war plants in competition with private industry.

No monopoly, equal access to surpluses for all businesses; preference to local ownership, but no subsidizing of one part of the country against another.

Scrap what must be scrapped but no deliberate destruction of *useful* property.

Before selling surplus equipment abroad, assure America's own productive efficiency on which our high wages and high living standards rest.

7. The surplus administrator to be a man of proven executive capacity, business sagacity, unquestioned integrity, and great courage to fight off the selfish interests who will be seeking to exploit these surpluses.

8. The facts on all sales to be open to public inspection, with regular reports from each disposal agency to Congress.

9. All of the disposal agencies to make effective use of industry advisory committees.

10. The disposal agencies to lease as well as sell, to exchange properties, to sell on credit—but leasing must not become a hidden device for Government ownership or subsidies.

11. The Army and the Navy to examine their inventories of the most critical civilian items to see what can be safely released during the war for the civilian economy without hurting the war.

12. Surplus administrator to study how to centralize the handling of real property; also, to explore the possibilities of beginning to liquidate Government holdings.

13. The closest cooperation between the War Production Board and the surplus administrator so that controls do not necessarily hinder disposition by unduly limiting potential buyers, particularly in assuring prompt disposal of small quantities of surplus materials.

14. The surplus administrator and the disposal agencies to have available to them in carrying out their policies the entire field force of all of the various agencies, including the services.

15. Surpluses to be offered in lots of such size as to permit businesses of all sizes to participate.

16. The Attorney General is placed on the policy board because of the importance of preventing monopoly in disposal.

17. The bureau of the budget is on the board to develop policy for permanent good housekeeping of Government properties.

18. The membership of the surplus property board to be made up of men who will carry out the decisions that are made.

19. The broad functions of the surplus
(Continued on page 189)

USO--LABOR Plaza Wins

National Recognition

THE Philadelphia labor movement has established outstanding records in many fields, but none higher than that in the recreation field. An operating formula has been worked out whereby labor operates the USO-Labor Plaza, a night club par excellence for service men. It is modern, high in tone and so successful that in the 13 weeks following its first opening in July, 1943, more than a half-million service men were entertained. Nightly 6,000 service men entered its doors and on Saturday attendance was between 10,000 and 11,000. It has on its list 3,500 hostesses—mostly the wives, daughters, sisters of trade unionists.

When its outdoor facilities were closed by the weather, it was transferred to the Town Hall, where a new plaza was set up indoors by the energy of building trades workers. The beautiful lighting effects were installed free of charge by electrical workers.

NEW WINTER CLUB

With the closing of the outdoor plaza on October 2, 1943, which proved to be one of the outstanding projects of its kind in the country, attested by the fact that from July 5, 1943, the opening date, to October 2, 1943, 514,000 service men, women and merchant seamen of the United Nations were entertained there, the organized labor movement in Philadelphia, that is the A. F. of L. and CIO, decided to carry on and they found a suitable site in the basement of Town Hall, 150 N. Broad Street, in the heart of the city, just two blocks away from the site of the summer project. After two weeks, this basement was transformed into a beautiful night

Philadelphia shows the way. Moves from outdoors to indoors. More than half-million entertained. Built and conducted by labor

club, a replica of the outdoor plaza, with sky and stars overhead achieved with drapes, and the awnings, canteen, dance floor and all else, there complete. This, of course, was again made possible by the volunteer labor of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council members who so freely and devotedly gave of their time and skill, the CIO paying for the construction thereof.

The work was all done after working hours and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays with the business agents and other officials pitching in full time. Special lighting effects were installed by a crew of some 60 electricians who just seemed to literally swoop down on the place and transform it into a thing of beauty.

Some facts:

Seating room at tables, 800.

Dance floor holds 200 couples.

Canteen serves sandwiches, coffee, cake, soft drinks, etc.—everything. Nothing over five cents.

Attendance to date over 100,000.

Capacity for about 1,500 nightly.

Regular dance each evening except Sunday with Leo Zollo's Band, one of Philadelphia's outstanding dance bands.

The project is practically all in the hands of the labor movement with the various committees made up of members

from the A. F. of L. and the CIO. The reception and canteen committees are also all members of the A. F. of L. and CIO. A unique feature is that the boys may also bring their own dates.

Many handbooks for service men have been issued by the Army during the last fighting years. These handbooks often tell our soldiers how to conduct themselves in foreign countries, but no handbook of this type has excelled the suave, good-humored, well-mannered handbook given to hostesses by the USO-Labor Plaza:

"DO'S" ON CONVERSATION

Always try to find out your service man's favorite topic, or hobby, or sport . . . and then build it up and let him talk on and on. You'll make a hit by being a good listener. Offer him your best "big sister" cheer and counsel.

His old "home town" is sure-fire material for an interesting chat . . . his home life, his family, local activities. Maybe he came from a big, rousing metropolitan city—or maybe a little farm town. You like them—all sizes!

Ask him about his former work. Many of our service men gave up interesting jobs to enter the armed forces.

"DON'TS" ON CONVERSATION

Perhaps your own boy friend is in the Navy—but *never, never* speak disparagingly of the Army or the Marines. Every service man of them is doing a fine job . . . and every one of them is proud of his outfit.

You'll feel a shocking chill come over the scene if you ever refer to "Sergeant Smith" as "Private Smith." Never ask a man his rank. If you don't recognize it by his arm insignia, ask someone who knows!

Turn off any attempts at speaking service men's slang. He's been hearing it all day long, and it's all right in the barracks or out in the field . . . but now your soldier friend is "home" to enjoy a bit of relaxation. Just talk to him in your own natural way.

Don't be grilling the service man on how he likes the Army . . . how is the Army food . . . how does he like the clothes . . . how hard is the work? These can be touchy topics—and they don't add a bit to the recreation and "escape" of the evening's fun.

Never ask questions that might call for divulging military information. He's locked tight on that subject. He can't answer you—and you will only embarrass him.

If you must "talk Army" there is one acceptable topic: Ask him HOW GOOD his outfit is. He'll love that topic and probably proceed to tell you all about the accomplishments of himself and his partners.

You're talking to a sailor? Be extremely careful not to refer to his "ship" as a "boat." They're "ships" in the Navy!

And never refer to a rifle as a "gun." Your friend in the service will mark you as smart if you say "rifle."

Some fellows are naturally shy or backward in the company of women—but never mistake that shyness for lack of brains.

(Continued on page 194)



HAPPY FACES OF GUESTS OF LABOR AT USO CANTEEN

MODERN geni wait to do work for the family in every home. Those geni out of the lamp spring from electricity.

Considerable ferment is observed in every direction in the matter of supplying adequate and attractive houses for millions of American citizens who do not now have them. It is pointed out that individual citizens have piled up some reserve which they never had before as a result of continuous employment during the war and that many of these are planning to invest in a home as soon as homes are made available. One great industrial establishment recently sent questionnaires to 90,000 workers. Twenty-six per cent of these replied that the first thing they were going to buy after the war was a home. It is apparent to everyone that there will be great competition between industries to secure a portion of the consumer's dollar and it is expected that housing will make its bid against automobiles, radios, vacations and other insistent commodities.

HAPPY PREDICTIONS FOR HOUSING

There was recently held in Chicago under the auspices of the Committee for Housing, a nation-wide housing conference. It drew together 600 delegates from every section of the nation. The program was composed principally of people in the know—those who were actually doing the building, or manufacturing equipment for houses. The conference was characterized by complete frankness and by a spirit of prophecy. All speakers took the position that housing was to be one of the great operations of the nation in the post-war period. Predictions naturally varied. The consensus of opinion, however, was that perhaps 30 billion dollars would be spent in the next 10 years for housing in the United States. Predictions also took extravagant but definite form as to the kind of houses that would be put on the market. All agreed that there would be better and cheaper houses with startling changes of material. The prefabricated house appears to be a possibility but not immediately. One great manufacturer stated frankly that he had a prefabricated five-room house ready for the market for \$2,500, including the land. However, manufacturers are so reticent in this particular field that little can be learned as to the character of these houses.

Electrical workers are naturally interested in what this great market has in store for them as workers as well as consumers. If three billion dollars a year is spent for the next 10 years for houses, it would keep a great many electrical workers employed continuously during that period.

WHAT ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT?

The question also arises as to what kind of electrical equipment these houses will sustain. One trouble with low-cost housing in the past has been the niggardly way in which outlets were included. One outlet a room was usually thought of as possibly enough for the average family. No more than 30 were included in even

WORKER'S DOLLAR *and* the Electrical Home

Ferment in housing field raises many questions. Electrified home is possible for all on instalment basis

the better of the smaller houses. Electrical workers believe that this conception of the force of electricity in people's lives should change radically in the coming years. In the first place, electricity is going to be cheap to the consumer. In the second place, there are going to be great surpluses of electricity as soon as war production ceases. The present load is the greatest that has ever been produced and it can be remanded to small houses as well as to industries.

THE SMALL HOME

Electrical workers, many of them, are thinking in terms of erecting a small house with basic equipment so that as the house gets paid for and the family gets more stabilized as to finances, additional electrical equipment can be added. For example a \$5,000 house might have \$300 worth of electrical wiring and equipment to start with but could well end up with two to three thousand dollars of such equipment within a period of 10 years.

Here are some of the things that

should go into the completely electrified home:

- Air conditioning
- Fluorescent lighting
- Vacuum sweepers
- Fans
- Toasters
- Grills
- Electrical water heaters
- Electric ranges
- Electric furnaces
- Washers and laundry machines
- Dishwashers
- Incinerators

Deep freeze equipment (many Americans have learned that this equipment is almost indispensable in the handling of food during the war)

- Electrical refrigeration
- Sewing machine
- Radio and television

Gadgets: burglar alarm, self-opening garage doors, outdoor lighting, electrical lawn mowers, hedge trimmers, electric clocks.

Such an electrical home which has been looked upon in the past largely as the work of an "electrical nut" virtually eliminates all drudgery from the home and makes it a paradise in which to live. With the pressure from mass production on all this equipment and the reduced rates for installation, it is not impossible for the

(Continued on page 189)



ALL ELECTRIC KITCHEN IS POSSIBILITY FOR MILLIONS OF HOMES

CANADA Gets Brilliant Postwar Plan

TOM MOORE, former president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and noted labor leader, sat for a number of months on the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction which has just made its report in Canada. P. R. Bengough succeeded him. The committee was created by an order in council and operates directly under the cabinet. Other members of the committee are:

F. C. James, chairman
P. R. Bengough
D. G. McKenzie
J. S. McLean
Arthur Surveyer
R. C. Wallace

This report is a postwar planning report distinguished by sound sense, lucidity and high patriotism. It has attracted wide attention in the United States. The Advisory Committee on Reconstruction believes that a minister of reconstruction planning should be named in Canada and that a committee on reconstruction composed of full-time public servants should be named.

A citizen of the United States reading this report is impressed with parallels between economic conditions in his own country and those of Canada. In both countries there is a large accumulation of capital funds. In both countries there is the threat of inflation in the postwar period. In both countries there are large capital investments by the governments in war plants. In both countries there is

Committee with
labor represented has suggestions for smooth transit to
peace

the problem of getting men back to work smoothly and quickly.

THE OBJECTIVE

The Canadian planning committee states an objective:

"Security of employment is basic to any effective reconstruction policy, and every business enterprise must accept the clear responsibility for planning its operations in a manner that will provide continuous employment at steady wages for an appropriate number of workers." * * *

"Every business enterprise must therefore be encouraged to develop a long-range program of capital expenditure, and if it does not do so it will be failing to undertake one important segment of its responsibility for reconstruction. Such a program, moreover, must include more than the planning of immediate postwar reconversion of its plant for the production of civilian goods and envisage the careful planning of all capital expenditure during a longer period of years. The program should also be as flexible as possible, so that

projects can be carried into execution promptly in periods when the aggregate capital formation shows a tendency to decline, since perfect flexibility of well-planned business programs would tend to reduce considerably the size of the collateral public investment program."

The planning committee finds that "Canada, like other countries, is in process of working out a new equilibrium between private interest and public welfare and, although it would be rash to attempt to define at this moment of time the precise boundary between the two forces during the years of transition, it is apparent that some effort must be made" to do so.

RISE IN PRODUCTIVE POWER

Canada, like the United States, has also greatly increased its industrial capacity and its productive power. It warns its neighboring countries that Canada will be in a position to produce more goods and import less after the war.

In this brilliant report, Section V is devoted to the responsibility of organized labor. The report says that it is highly desirable that all the extra workers who have been sucked into industry should be allowed to either go on in employment or retire as they wish. It has this acute observation on the question of full employment:

"The advocacy of policies designed to maintain full employment implies no more than a determined effort to eliminate that mass unemployment which has, in the past, been a distressing corollary of the cyclical fluctuations in business activity, and the existence of a small amount of temporary unemployment is perfectly consonant with the attainment of such an ideal."

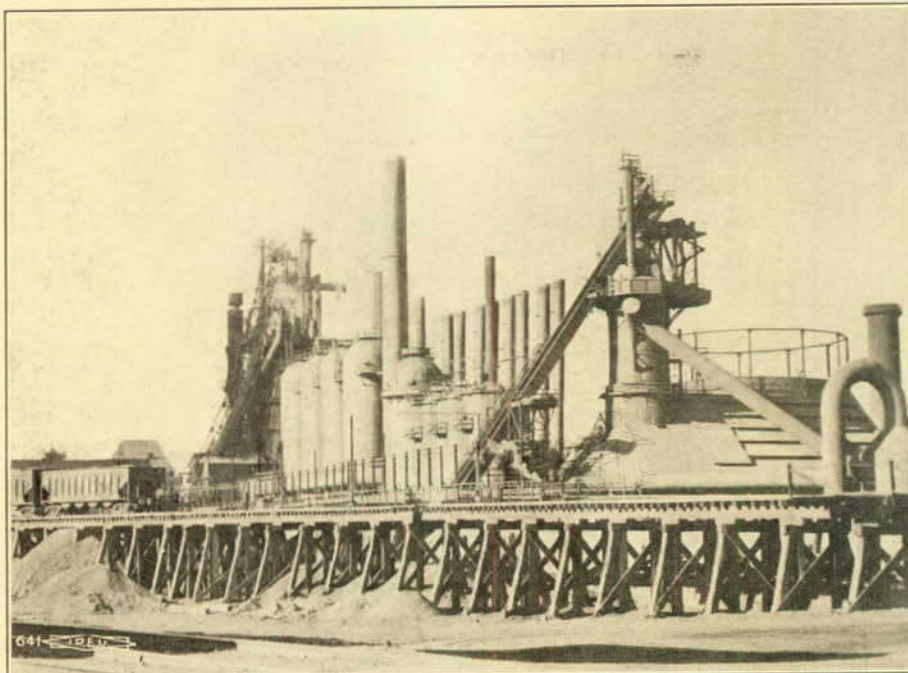
The report strongly advocates that each union should carefully study the existing provisions of its constitution regarding recruitment and qualification in order to ensure that its practices do not constitute an unnecessary barrier to the employment of individuals who are fully competent to undertake the work but have acquired their skills by methods not covered by union regulations. This, of course, refers to the taking of men trained in the trades in the Army and Navy.

WISE COUNSEL

The committee counsels the unions to realize that in the last analysis the union must adopt the goals that the nation also adopts and seek to forward the good of the national economy. This report says:

"It has been the tradition of trade unions to strive for the attainment of higher wage rates at all times, and this tradition was warranted in its inception by the fact that unions were deliberately created for the just purpose of strengthening the

(Continued on page 194)



Canadian Public Information Photo

A GREAT WAR PLANT IN CANADA

TVA Director's Book Attracts Wide Attention

A NEW book is being read with interest by economists, students, engineers, government workers, labor leaders, the general public. This book has just been published by Harper and Brothers. Its author is David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and is entitled "TVA—Democracy on the March."

The book is not a dry collection of facts and figures. It might be entitled "The Human Side of Planning" or it might be entitled "How to Put Technology to the Use of All the People." It is a moving book, colorful, informative, and personal but without egoism.

Electrical workers will especially be interested in this book because 2,000 of the union's members are at work on the TVA and as construction dwindles and the work of the authority becomes more stable and more permanent, the electrical workers will have a permanent fixed function in this great hydro-electric development. Moreover, all trades will find a similar interest in this book because all trades are locked into the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, the collective bargaining agency on the TVA.

BASED ON CONVICTION

How profound a conviction backs the writing of this book is indicated by Mr. Lilienthal himself:

"I believe men may learn to work in harmony with the forces of nature, neither despoiling what God has given nor helpless to put them to

David Lilienthal
tells why TVA is significant to
people in region, and on job, as
well as to people of world

use. I believe in the great potentialities for well-being of the machine and technology and science; and though they do hold a real threat of enslavement and frustration for the human spirit, I believe those dangers can be averted. I believe that through the practice of democracy the world of technology holds out the greatest opportunity in all history for the development of the individual, according to his own talents, aspirations, and willingness to carry the responsibilities of a free man. We have a choice: to use science either for evil or for good. I believe men can make themselves free. These convictions have been fortified as I have seen them take on substance and become part of the life of this valley and of its people; and it is of this that I write in this book."

TECHNOLOGY IS FOR ALL

This theme of technology runs through the whole book. Mr. Lilienthal appears to think that the ferment in the world today, in general, turns around the very idea of putting technology at the use of all the people, and the brilliant theme of this colorful book merely shows how



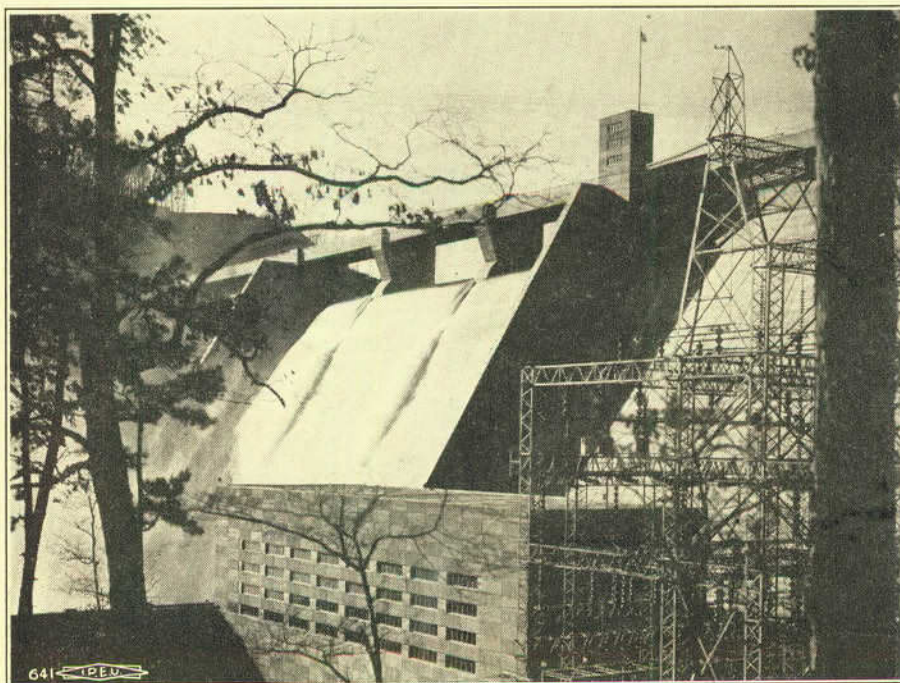
CHAIRMAN DAVID LILIENTHAL

it was done in the Tennessee Valley, which involves the diverse peoples of seven states.

"Today it is builders and technicians that we turn to: men armed not with the ax, rifle, and bowie knife, but with the Diesel engine, the bulldozer, the giant electric shovel, the retort—and most of all, with an emerging kind of skill, a modern knack of organization and execution. When these men have imagination and faith, they can move mountains; out of their skills they can create new jobs, relieve human drudgery, give new life and fruitfulness to worn-out lands, put yokes upon the streams, and transmute the minerals of the earth and the plants of the field into machines of wizardry to spin out the stuff of a way of life new to this world.

"Such are the things that have happened in the Tennessee Valley in the past 10 years. Here men and science and organizing skills applied to the resources of waters, land, forests, and minerals have yielded great benefits for the people. And it is just such fruits of technology and resources that people all over the world will, more and more, demand for themselves. That people believe these things can be theirs—this it is that constitutes the real revolution of our time, the dominant political fact of the generation that lies ahead. No longer do men look upon poverty as inevitable, nor think that drudgery, disease, filth, famine, floods, and physical exhaustion are visitations of the devil or punishment by a deity."

A fundamental idea which also flows through this important work is the idea
(Continued on page 195)



ONE OF THE GREAT DAMS IN THE VALLEY

TVA Photo

THE gist of the battle over cost-of-living indices, Little Steel formula, War Labor Board policies comes down to this: measurement of fluctuations in prices by Bureau of Labor Statistics, can not be regarded as an adequate cost of living index, in fact, no cost of living index at all.

For some time now a battle royal has been raging between organized labor and the United States Department of Labor over rising living costs under the pressure of wartime.

Labor charges that the cost-of-living index published monthly by the Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics is too sluggish, that it does not reflect in true measure the changes which have been experienced by the average housewife in making family purchases since 1941.

STARTLING REPORT

Toward the close of January of this year the two labor members of a five-man committee, appointed early in the winter by President Roosevelt to study the cost of living, startled the nation by releasing a 100-page report showing that they found costs to have risen an average of 43.5 per cent since January, 1941, instead of the 23.4 per cent claimed by the Department of Labor's index.

EXPERTS BATTLE *Over* *Statistical Terms*

But labor contends that measurement of fluctuations in prices is no index of cost of living. Conflict continues

A month later the Bureau of Labor Statistics came out with a 150-page, over-vigorous retort, branding the explosive release successively as "absolutely wrong," "unrepresentative," "exaggerated," "replete with errors" and "fallacious."

By way of background, it should be remembered that under the stabilization program it was the announced intention to hold the line on both wages and retail prices.

Wages were virtually frozen in October, 1942. Thereafter wage increases were

limited, for the most part, to the principle established by the War Labor Board in its Little Steel decision. Under this policy the board granted increases up to a maximum of 15 per cent above the rates in effect on January 1, 1941—the degree by which the cost of living had risen between then and the spring of 1942.

First attempts at controlling prices had been made in April, 1942, when the Office of Price Administration set ceilings for numerous essential items.

A year later (May, 1943) in response to continued criticism of the official cost of living index, the Secretary of Labor invited the American Statistical Association to make an impartial review and appraisal of the index. The six statisticians designated for the task served at \$25 per diem each. In October they issued a statement that the federal index was trustworthy and satisfactory "within the limits established for it."

DISSATISFACTION CONTINUED

Dissatisfaction, however, failed to subside. Finally, President Roosevelt appointed the present committee to investigate the subject. William Davis, head of the War Labor Board, was named to represent the public and act as chairman. At this writing (end of March, 1944) the presidential committee has not yet reported, and the prospects for an early pronouncement are not bright.

On January 25, 1944, the two members representing labor on the committee, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and R. J. Thomas, vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, submitted to the rest of the committee a report based upon a survey of their own, along with a recommendation that it be adopted by the others.

A few days later, observing that their study appeared to be doomed to burial in the committee, they blasted it free by releasing it to the press.

It was at this point that the storm broke loose. Chairman Davis and the two members representing industry, H. B. Horton, treasurer of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, and George K. Batt, vice president of Dugan Brothers of Newark, all caustically criticized Messrs. Meany and Thomas for jumping the gun by publishing the labor findings before the full committee had acted.

IMPARTIAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS?

Mr. A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics, pending detailed study of the bombshell, pointed to the labor bureau's substantiation last October by the "impartial committee of experts"

(Continued on page 189)



OWI Photo

Children like these must have the protection of high living standards.

National SERVICE Act

Not Needed, But—

SCORES of letters and communications to the International Office indicate that a proposal for a National Service Act has stirred the American people to the depths. Out of the grass roots a great movement is rising to oppose enactment of a National Service Act, but if the friends of the proposal persist in pressing this needless measure, labor and others are prepared to demand that property, wealth, profits and materiel all be conscripted along with manpower.

ACT IS UNNECESSARY

Labor's position is that a National Service Act is not needed. The Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, of which Senator Truman is chairman, has supported labor in this contention. No proposal that has been made has brought as much bitter opposition as this present offering. When the War Department first made its proposal for a National Service Act, its ostensible purpose was to prevent strikes. When labor pointed out with accurate and convincing figures that strikes had in no wise interfered with the great war production job, the War Department shifted ground and stated that the National Service Act was for the purpose of handling manpower. When labor met this issue and pointed out that the U. S. War Manpower Commission was set up for that very purpose and that the National Selective Service Act existed also for that end, the War Department again shifted ground. Now through an unofficial Army spokesman the War Department takes the position that the National Service Act is needed to get young combat soldiers.

TRUE MOTIVE?

Labor now contends that this shifting series of arguments by the War Department is only an indication that the true motive for proposing such an act, at a time when the manpower crisis has passed, has not been revealed.

Here is a letter from a longtime member of Portland, Oregon, a great production center for shipping. This member writes:

"It seems to be the consensus of opinion of those I have talked with that they would be willing to work for the Government if conscripted, but they think the industries and money should be conscripted also together with the materials needed.

"My job is to route the manpower into the different war industries in and around Portland, and I see the chaotic conditions that are developing. I also know that many more women are needed both in industry and in the armed forces, but it seems they will not voluntarily enlist in

Labor has own terms. Wants money and property treated like human beings and also conscripted

sufficient numbers to fill the needs that are developing.

"I would like to see the International, through all the local unions, take a strong stand and demand that Congress conscript labor, capital, resources and industry if it will shorten this worldwide war and get the boys back home again."

Another letter from San Francisco, California, from a member says:

"As this war goes on it becomes very obvious that there is a definite move to place organized labor in a position where it cannot continue to carry on its fight for the working man. At the same time big business continues to swell its pockets with profits while our sons and brothers are spilling their blood in defense of our country.

"The Smith-Connally Bill is now a law. Kansas and Idaho have already adopted state laws regulating unions. Thirteen other states have such legislation pending. The Austin-Wadsworth Bill for labor conscription is in the Senate Military Affairs Committee at the present time. This bill will be brought up before the Senate in the next few weeks, and it is very possible that the stooges for big business will see that it is passed.

"What does this mean to us in organized labor? The attempt to freeze organized labor is creeping across this country like a new Ice Age. Organized labor must adopt a protective offensive; if we do not we will certainly find that our union has become null and void with nothing to take its place. What kind of action should we take? To strike back in

the conventional manner only impedes our war effort and aids the enemy."

Some of our members are circulating a resolution which demands the conscription of men, machines, materiel and money if manpower is also conscripted. This resolution points out

"Whereas, for some Americans to gain wealth and economic advantage in war prices, war profits, and war wages, through the spilling of the blood of other Americans, is not in keeping with our traditions of liberty and justice for all;

"And whereas, there are powerful enemies of labor who are using the national emergency as a guise, under cover of which they would strike at the very heart of organized labor;" * * *

THERE IS UNEMPLOYMENT

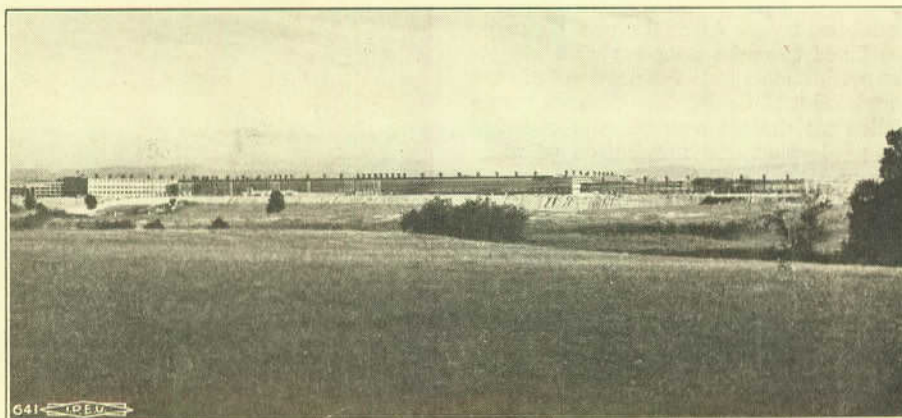
All of these letters also show a great impatience with the rising tide of unemployment that is beginning to show itself on the West Coast. Our members do not understand why there should be proposed a National Service Act when unemployment seems to be the order of the day. One letter states:

"While working on Bonneville Power substations in Washington and Oregon, I talked with a good many electricians both on the project and from other war industries. I have observed that the average worker fails to understand why there should be surpluses, plants closing and unemployment during a worldwide war in which our participation has not reached its peak."

All of these letters indicate the profound feeling which has been aroused by the proposal that a National Service Act be enacted.

One of the A. F. of L.'s contentions against this proposal is that it will create chaos and lessen morale. Already these conditions are beginning to show themselves.

Congressman Homer D. Angell of Oregon has written articles for the *Labor Press* in that state, strongly protesting the closing down of aluminum plants in that state while preparations are being made to import tons and tons of aluminum from Canada.



Courtesy TVA

How to man great plants like the above will not be solved by National Service Act.

Course of TECHNOLOGY Takes Its Glorious Way

RACING for shelter after an unsuccessful raid on an allied convoy off North Cape, Norway, the powerful German battleship *Scharnhorst* was about to elude the pursuing British task force and vanish into the Arctic night. Suddenly a chance shot from a British destroyer caught the *Scharnhorst* in the blazing white light of a parachute flare. Instantly the German ship was hit hard by the guns of the pursuing ships and in a few minutes she went to the bottom carrying more than 1,000 of her crew with her. Burning magnesium created the brilliant illumination which lighted the stage for this drama of the sea.

Of all the new strategic materials, magnesium has probably had more influence on the development of global strategy in this war than any other product of the scientific and metallurgical laboratories. . . . Every pound of magnesium, that can be used as a substitute for aluminum, by reason of the lighter weight of magnesium, will add one-half pound to the cargo-carrying capacity of the airplane, or permit the carrying of an additional one-half pound of gasoline and therefore extend the range of the airplane for every trip that it will make during its entire lifetime.

The bombing of Britain revealed to the United Nations the extent to which Germany had utilized the weight advantage of magnesium and the pyrotechnic properties which made it desirable for incendiaries.

SLOW DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the first World War, there was very little production of magnesium because it was a difficult metal to produce, and serious problems existed with respect to its fabrication. The scarcity of copper, aluminum and other critical materials in Germany during the last war afforded an artificial stimulus to the production of magnesium and its use as a structural metal. After the war, Germany continued to make progress with respect to production and fabrication of the metal. The I. G. Farben Company controlled all the German patents covering the production and fabrication of magnesium.

Concurrently, the Dow Chemical Company was developing American methods of producing the important metal. The Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) was also developing production facilities and working on fabrication problems, through its subsidiary, the American Magnesium Company.

By 1927, ALCOA had discovered that the Dow process for producing magnesium from brine, using the electrolytic cell, was much more economical than

Magnesium, latest product in light metal field, advances global warfare. But metal has economic aspects

any method developed by its subsidiary. Henceforth, ALCOA purchased magnesium from the Dow Chemical and devoted all its efforts toward discovering new methods of fabrication which were patented as rapidly as they were developed.

The German chemical cartel enters the picture in 1931. By that time I. G. Farben knew the strategic importance of magnesium and was desirous of controlling world production and consumption. ALCOA also could see the handwriting on the wall, and realized that more general use of magnesium would be a serious threat to aluminum.

AGREEMENT MADE

So I. G. Farben Company of Germany and ALCOA entered into an agreement by the terms of which the Magnesium Development Corporation was formed, to which both ALCOA and I. G. Farben assigned their production and fabrication patents. Although the Magnesium Development Corporation was an American corporation, its stock was held in equal shares by ALCOA and Farben, and an agreement was signed limiting American production of magnesium to a very low figure. Dow Chemical was not a party to this contract and its magnesium production was not limited by the agreement. However, through a system

of cross-licensing, all fabrication patents were controlled by the cartel. Now there was no market for magnesium unless it could be fabricated into useful articles of commerce. So the Dow Chemical Company could not produce more than the cartel was willing to license for fabrication. Thus, American production was hamstrung. And most of the metal produced here was sold to Germany and Japan before the war because the American market remained undeveloped.

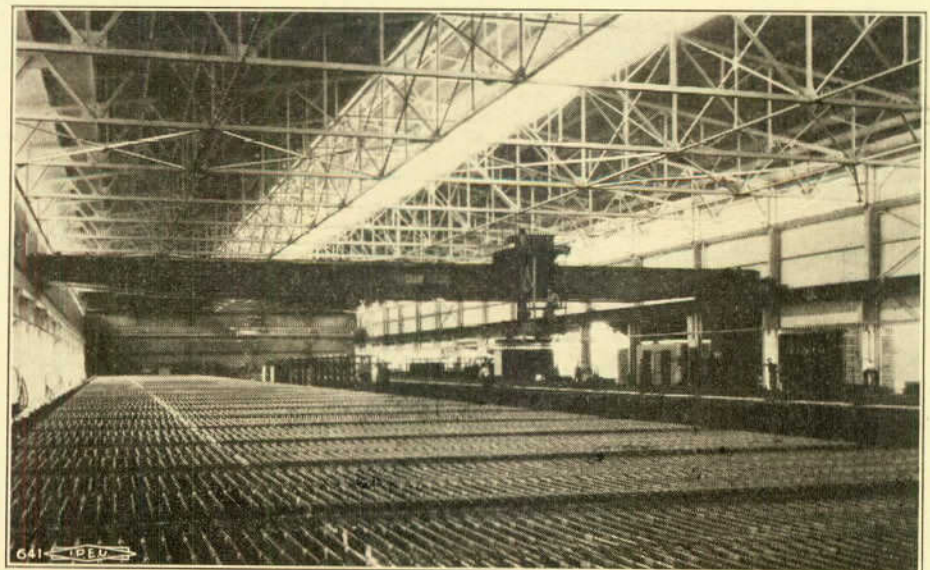
In 1934 and 1935 Dow Chemical delivered to I. G. Farben, or its nominees, 3,840,633 pounds of magnesium while producing only 4,035,231 pounds, at a price approximately 30 per cent below that which Dow Chemical realized from magnesium that was being sold to customers in the United States. In 1938, Dow Chemical sold 1,525,027 pounds to Mitsui and Company of Japan. This was equal to approximately 25 per cent of all of the magnesium produced by the American company in that year. The price to Japan was 22.1 cents per pound as contrasted to 25.44 per pound to American customers.

THEN THE WAR

Then came World War II. On January 30, 1941, the Department of Justice obtained criminal indictments in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the anti-trust laws against ALCOA, I. G. Farben, American Magnesium Corporation, Dow Chemical, Magnesium Development Corporation, General Aniline and Film Corporation, and a number of individuals. On April 15, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere (I do not wish to fight) was filed in the criminal proceedings by all the companies except Farben and a civil action was instituted against the defendants in which a consent decree was obtained.

Under this decree all cross-licensing agreements were canceled, and all of the companies were required to grant a right to use, without royalty, any fabrication patent owned prior to the date of the

(Continued on page 196)



Electrical section of great industrial magnesium plant

Electric UTILITIES Go On

Rock Bottom Money Base

(Continued from April Number)

HAILING the new decree as giving state, local and federal bodies regulating all types of utilities the green light "to proceed with the equitable determination of utility rates on the basis of actual legitimate costs," Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission jubilantly commented:

"Removal by the court of the threat of long, drawn out litigation in the efforts of regulatory bodies to secure proper rate adjustments will unquestionably result in greater savings to the public in the future. . . . This decision by the highest court in the land is an affirmation of the principles and methods of regulation followed by the commission since the congressional mandate of 1935." (Reference is to the Public Utility Act of 1935.)

F. P. C. AIDS PUBLIC

The Hope Natural Gas Company involved in the present case claimed the "fair value" of its property to be \$66 millions. The F. P. C. placed "prudent investment" at \$33.7 millions and charged the corporation with a \$32.3-million write-up over original costs. Allowing a 6½ per cent return on actual investment, the commission ordered a drastic reduction in the company's rates for gas service. Resulting savings to the public will approach \$3.6 millions annually.

Applying the same technique in the electric utility industry the commission has succeeded thus far in eliminating nearly half a million dollars in water, representing excess write-up beyond prudent investment in accordance with the uniform system of accounts promulgated in 1937. Average write-ups of about 30

Bird's-eye view
of industry must include re-financing arrangements. Everyone is to benefit in the end

per cent were found in the corporations investigated.

Close to \$200,000,000 has been ordered written off the books of subsidiary companies of the once-vast Electric Bond and Share system alone. Over-all inflation in this chain averaged 48 per cent.

Proceeding slowly, pending clarification of its authority by the court, the F. P. C. has still barely scraped the surface in its electric property revaluation studies. But the door is now open for extensive rate reductions in the future. Among the concerns against which the commission engaged in valuation reduction proceedings in 1943 are:

	Property Write-up (Millions of Dollars)	Prudent Investment (Millions of Dollars)
Arkansas Power and Light Company.....	17	-----
Carolina Power and Light Company.....	20.8	-----
Idaho Power Company.....	11.6	26.6
Louisiana Power and Light Company.....	11.7	18.6
Louisville Gas and Elec- tric Company.....	20	-----
Mississippi Power and Light Company.....	13	-----
Montana Power Com- pany.....	50.6	54.7
Niagara Falls Power Company.....	14.5	24.7
Pacific Power and Light Company.....	9.9	21.5
Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.....	66.5	-----
Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc.....	14.2	-----

Public Service Electric and Gas Company.....	105.2	257.8
Utah Power and Light Company.....	27	64

The Hope Natural Gas case marks the culmination of a series of court decisions affecting the public utility industry during the past five years. We can review only the major judgments here.

In 1938 the court ruled in the Consolidated Edison case that a utility company which serves customers who carry on an interstate business, even though the utility itself engaged only in intra-state business, thereby affects interstate commerce and is, consequently, subject to federal regulation.

THE COURT DECIDES

In 1939 the court declared that private utilities are not ipso facto monopolies, when it upheld the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority, thereby recognizing the right of the federal government to engage in competition with private utility concerns.

The New River decision of 1940, which involved the Appalachian Electric Power Company, extended federal regulation over power sites to include virtually all streams in the United States. But in October, 1942, the court ruled further that the company had a right to a trial before accepting a federal license to erect a dam on a stream which is subject to federal control.

The authority of the F. P. C. was upheld by the court late in 1942, over accounting practices of companies engaged wholly in intra-state business but selling current at wholesale to other power firms which are engaged in interstate commerce. This was the Hartford Electric Light Company case, in which the court declared that it is not the intermediate steps but the end use which determines interstate commerce.

This was also the year in which the court held that a rate-making body was not restricted to the use of any single formula or combination of formulae in establishing utility property value. (Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America.)

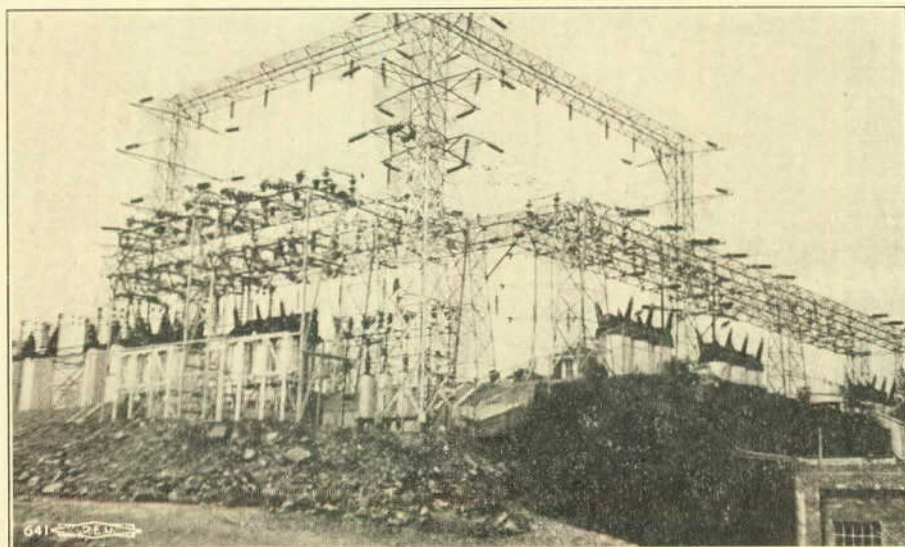
The New Jersey Power and Light decision of May, 1943, made it virtually impossible for any electric operating utility having lines physically interconnected with another company which is engaged in interstate commerce to escape federal regulation, even though not doing interstate business itself.

ONLY UNJUST RATES QUESTIONED

And now in 1944 the court has clinched the matter by decreeing that rate regulations, unless "unjust and unreasonable" in their total effect, are not subject to further review.

The Federal Power Commission and the various state and local regulatory bodies are not the only organizations which have exerted closer control over utility affairs in the past five years. The activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission in administering the Public

(Continued on page 194)



GREAT SWITCHYARDS OF GREAT UTILITY

Executive Council Decrees L. U. STANDING for SOLDIERS

Minutes of the 1944 First Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council

THE meeting was called to order by Chairman Paulsen.

The following council members were present:

C. M. Paulsen, J. L. McBride, F. L. Kelley, D. W. Tracy, C. F. Preller, William G. Shord, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Charles Foehn, D. A. Manning.

The minutes of the December, 1943, council meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Paulsen appointed William G. Shord and Charles Foehn as a committee on audit.

Applications for pension benefits for the following-named members were examined:

	Formerly of L. U.
I. O. Anderson, Gus F.	193
I. O. Blades, James M.	1156
I. O. Carpenter, Charles W.	309
I. O. Chaney, J. Milton	1156
I. O. Clark, Ernest S.	1156
I. O. Dadson, Francis E.	3
I. O. Donegan, Louis J.	918
I. O. Edwards, Powell W.	83
I. O. Feiks, John	52
I. O. Fields, James	17
I. O. Higgins, William M.	17
I. O. Johnson, William Abraham	134
I. O. Marriott, B. E.	134
I. O. McGann, William L.	213
I. O. Meyer, Charles F.	794
I. O. Meyer, M. E.	48
I. O. Moorhead, Albert W.	125
I. O. Nelson, Adolph Henry	159
I. O. Quinn, James M.	17
I. O. Ray, Charles H.	1156
I. O. Roach, Joseph Edward	39
I. O. Schneider, Hubert	134
I. O. Schultz, Charles	17
I. O. Shaw, Hosea M.	569
I. O. Terry, John H.	763
I. O. Wells, Elmer C.	9
I. O. Wiethe, August C.	277
I. O. Willard, David A.	393

L. U. No.

- 1 Brown, Joseph A.
- 1 Kalthaler, Ernest
- 1 McBroom, Elmer P.
- 1 Wander, Emil G.
- 2 Tanhey, Fred F.
- 3 Boudion, John M.
- 3 Boutin, Leo
- 3 Chrystal, Harry
- 3 Harris, Bernard
- 3 Hildebrandt, Chris
- 3 Leidner, Bernard
- 3 Mullen, Sr., John J.
- 3 Mulvihill, Charles F.
- 3 Nannes, Louis
- 3 Perdue, Thomas J.
- 3 Poole, Charles
- 3 Raymond, Simeon
- 3 Scheuplein, Henry A.
- 3 Shaw, George
- 3 Voigt, Harry O.
- 3 Walter, Joseph C.
- 3 Wilson, Frank

Council also waives all initiation fees for returning service men and women. Question to be fully settled at convention

L. U. No.

- 5 Jenkinson, John G.
- 6 Howard, Harry F.
- 9 Denton, Alves James
- 9 Englert, Philip Leo
- 9 Nolan, John A.
- 9 O'Brien, F. P.
- 9 Pearson, Ernest E.
- 9 Wilson, W. O.
- 11 Moore, Lovick Pierce
- 11 Mowe, Job
- 17 Hagerman, Frank
- 26 Forney, Christian G.

L. U. No.

- 26 Weaver, John
- 28 Brice, Percy R.
- 28 Frizzell, Mars H.
- 38 Douglass, Louis E.
- 38 Ryder, Frank
- 38 Sommer, Karl
- 40 Bertsch, Louis L.
- 43 Grigg, Edward
- 46 Gilmore, C. R.
- 48 Forbes, Frank G.
- 48 Ingalls, David B.
- 48 Richmond, J. H.
- 52 Garrison, William
- 58 Livergood, Orville S.
- 77 Burch, John M.
- 98 Schleicher, George A.
- 98 Wagner, Henry Harry
- 100 Steger, Walter Leland
- 103 Brymer, Alfred
- 103 Olsen, Gusten
- 104 Campbell, Alex F.
- 104 Moran, James J.
- 104 Ross, Ira J.
- 106 Ball, Frank C.
- 122 Mickey, L. B.
- 124 Haight, James B.
- 125 Newcombe, R. I.
- 134 Dabe, Sr., Frank J.
- 134 Delight, Don A.
- 134 Fitzgerald, B. F.
- 134 Fitzgerald, Frank M.
- 134 Hallberg, Henry

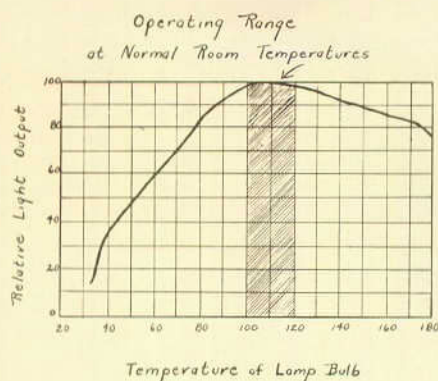
(Continued on page 195)

Answers to Questions for Marine Electricians

(See Page 95, March Journal)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. F | 35. a. propulsion motor, e. resistor houses |
| 2. T | 36. b. a collar |
| 3. T | 37. c. screwed down so that 2 or 3 threads show when tight |
| 4. T | 38. d. silver |
| 5. T | 39. b. moisture |
| 6. F | 40. d. a beveled piece of hardwood |
| 7. F | 41. Material which will not conduct an electric current. |
| 8. F | 42. Varnished Cambric Lead Armored. |
| 9. F | 43. Rubber Covered Lead Armored. |
| 10. T | 44. Gear to reduce speed of a shaft. |
| 11. T | 45. Waterlike wheel with shaft attached. |
| 12. 12 | 46. Used to warp ship to pier. |
| 13. 4 1/2 | 47. Metal clamp to maintain cable in place. |
| 14. 7/8 | 48. Alternating current. |
| 15. 7.02 | 49. Partial conductor of electricity. |
| 16. .0048 | 50. Watertight composition to seal top of tube. |
| 17. .03 | 51. Tube of threads inside. |
| 18. .09375 | 52. Copper of wire. |
| 19. 14 | 53. Tube permitting the entrance of cable in W. T. Bulkhead. |
| 20. Blueprint | 54. Crimping tool used to install Sta-Kom Lugs. |
| 21. Rubber mallet | |
| 22. Port | Marine Electricians' Course Entrance Examination |
| 23. Reefers | 1. False |
| 24. Inward | 2. Transformer |
| 25. Bends and connections | 3. False |
| 26. Terminal tube | 4. True |
| 27. Damage or injure | 5. The heating of the windings. |
| 28. Varnished Cambric | |
| 29. Nine | |
| 30. 54" (in quarters) | |
| 31. R | |
| 32. Keeper | |
| 33. 1. Body 2. Gland ring 3. Gland washer | |
| 4. Canvas washers 5. Locknut | |
| 6. Metal washers 7. Locknut | |
| 34. c. the elementary plan | |

(Answers furnished by the author, George O'Brien, of L. U. No. 595)



(Continued from April number)

WE have now come to the second step in considering the operation and construction, as well as the results of the fluorescent lamp, i. e., auxiliary equipment.

All fluorescent lamps in common with all other lamps of the discharge type must have (1) a choke coil which limits the arc current and (2) a starting switch which closes and then opens the heating circuit. This then becomes known as the ballast equipment.

All ballast equipment must be specifically designed for each size of lamp as well as for each frequency and voltage range. Each lamp requires a separate auxiliary. However, the elements of several lamps may be and are generally contained in a single container.

The ballast may be a simple coil of insulated wire on an iron core. However, this type is not popular for general use, because of its relative low power factor (power factor means a differential in phase relation between voltage and current). This difference between low and high power factor can be corrected by the addition of a capacitor of the proper size which will bring about a closer phase relationship.

Because of the difference in dollars and cents between the low and high power factor, this item should be given special attention. However, the present demand for higher power factor has been met by the manufacturers of most equipment by what is known as power-corrected equipment.

CORRECTION FACTOR

In single lamp ballast the correction is generally accomplished with a shunt capacitor which gives a power factor of 90 per cent while in the two-lamp ballasts the split phase principle is used and results in an over-all power factor of 95 per cent or better and at the same time the stroboscopic effect is reduced because of the 120 degree phase displacement in the two branches of the circuit.

Two-lamp ballasts for 118 volt operation of 30-40-100 watt lamps consist of an auto transformer winding on a single core with two reactor windings.

The sketches will serve to illustrate the difference in connections for high and low power-factor accomplishments.

Fluorescent lamps are designed and rated as to light output and electrical

FLUORESCENT Lamps— Their Faults and Virtues

By C. LONEY, L. U. No. 81

New type of
lighting with its daylight
effects, offers problems in
maintenance

characteristics at a given lamp wattage, and these are the same for each individual lamp regardless of the voltage of the circuit on which it is used. The ballasts, on the other hand, are designed for specific circuit voltages and their function, besides serving as a choke, is to raise or lower the circuit voltage, so as to provide the wattage required by the lamp.

SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE

Since variable voltage conditions are encountered on most lighting circuits it is necessary that ballast and lamps perform satisfactorily over a reasonable range of circuit voltage; this range is generally specified on each ballast. Fluorescent lamps are designed to give best all around performance within this range. Since line voltage is a factor in starting reliability, voltages lower than that recommended may result in unsatisfactory performance.

It will be noted that the over-all efficiency of fluorescent lamps decreases as the line voltage is raised above normal. The increased line voltage causes the choke to pass more current to the lamp. This lowers the resistance of the arc column resulting in a lower voltage drop across the lamp itself. The input watts to the lamp are slightly increased and therefore the lumens increased over a certain range. In this condition, however, the higher current density produces the short ultraviolet radiation less efficiently. Consequently the luminous efficiency of the lamp decreases.

Fluorescent lamps with the present types of auxiliary equipments are not adapted to flashing or dimming applica-

tions. However, there are various combinations of globes that can be used to produce various lighting effects as well as various degrees of natural daylight. As an example the combination of three or even four daylight lamps and one or two white lamps will give about the same lighting effect as noonday sunlight.

TEMPERATURE FACTOR

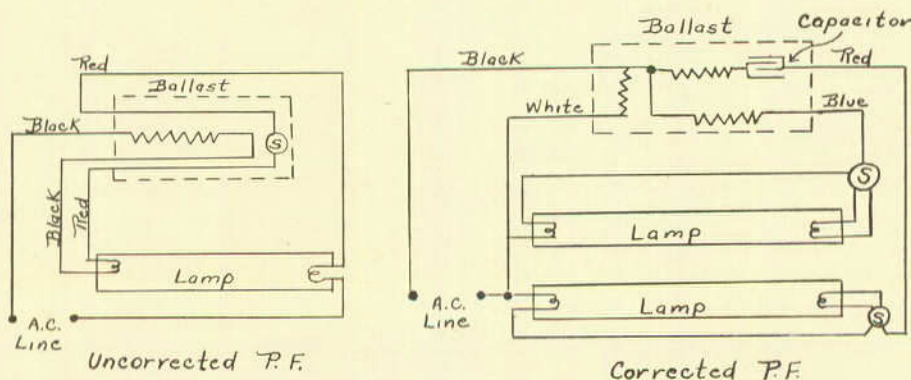
Another factor that is important for the proper operation of fluorescent lamps is temperature, both of the room and the lamp or tube as well as that of the ballast. The latter should be checked from time to time and the temperature should never be allowed to rise above 196 degrees F. when taken directly from the ballast case.

The more common sizes of fluorescent lamps operate most efficiently at normal room temperatures of 70 to 80 degrees F. when the temperatures of the tube itself will be between 100 and 120 degrees F. At lower surrounding temperatures the mercury condenses out and the activating ultraviolet radiations are reduced. While at higher temperatures the vapor pressure is increased and some of the ultraviolet radiation is shifted from 2537 angstroms to wave lengths of greater length and also there is increased reabsorption of the 2537 angstrom radiations by the mercury vapor.

Both of the above circumstances reduce the light output of the lamps, the amount depending on the specific conditions where the lamp is in use, as is well illustrated in the accompanying graph.

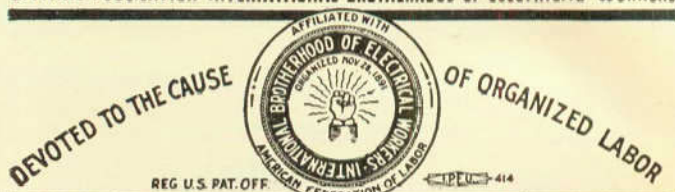
To what extent the light output will fall off, under different conditions of surrounding air temperature, is very difficult to predict under practical installations, but the main necessity is maintaining the bulb or tube temperature within certain established ranges. This of course will differ for each installation and must be regulated either by ventilation or en-

(Continued on page 194)



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 5

National Service Act The proposed National Service Act is not dead. It is not dead because the Army wants it. Why the Army wants it is not clear. First, the Army said it wanted it in order to stop strikes. Then the Army was shown indubitably that strikes have not actually interfered with war production. Then the Army shifted its ground and said it wanted the National Service Act in order to control manpower. It was shown that the War Manpower Commission existed to control manpower and that if manpower wasn't controlled, the War Manpower Commission was a failure. Again the Army shifted its ground. It shifted by means of a blind story given out by an unofficial Army spokesman. This appeared in the Associated Press, Wednesday, March 22. This time the Army said it wanted a National Service Act in order to get "young combat manpower," but apparently the Army cannot move in any direction without treading upon toes of some other agency, even its own toes. Why cannot the National Selective Service Act handle young combat manpower?

In short, the flying dervish movements of the War Department in an effort to get something it wants and should not have is rapidly becoming ridiculous. At the same time in this Associated Press story, this amazing statement was found:

"The official (official Army spokesman) declared in an interview that the current drive for young combat manpower is based on battle plans laid by General George C. Marshall. He said if the nation is not in accord with those plans it should get a new chief of staff."

Are we to suppose this is a threat to strike by the chief of staff, and are we to suppose that there should be a National Service Act for generals to keep them at work when they are not pleased?

Degradation of the Senate Tragic for democracy is the degradation of the United States Senate. Consider for a moment the attack of Senator McKellar of Tennessee upon the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. McKellar's attack had the backing of nobody in the South. This is literally true. His colleague, Senator Stewart, broke with him. The political bosses were against his attack. Chambers of com-

merce kept the telephone wires hot between their cities and the Senate, protesting his assault. Labor rose as one man objecting. No one was behind his intolerable and unwarranted attack upon the TVA. Yet Senator McKellar mustered enough votes to take the financial affairs of the TVA out of the hands of its board of directors and place them in the hands of one, Senator McKellar. This very act was a dire contradiction of pretended Senate policy. For example, the Senate has complained about the dictatorial tendencies of the executive branch of the Government. Mr. McKellar has defended state's rights. But Mr. McKellar and his helpers in the Senate were quite willing to transfer the authority of the TVA from the region to Washington and place it in the hands of Senator McKellar.

It is a known fact that Senator McKellar is chairman of the committee that handles all post office patronage. If he is not completely stopped, by his action Mr. McKellar will be the most powerful political boss in America when he gets the TVA.

This is degradation at its lowest point. It means that Republican senators with certain Southerners are willing to offset every principle in order to attack a worthy Government corporation with honest labor relations. It is the lack of integrity of the so-called people's representatives that makes us honestly tremble for democracy.

Research Progress "The facts found by the board support its order and the evidence supports the findings." With these words the United States Supreme Court upheld the rulings of the National Labor Relations Board in the Jones and Laughlin case. Facts win cases in the highest court in the land and facts win cases for local union negotiators.

The facilities of the Research Department are being used with increasing frequency by negotiators who desire comprehensive reports on the financial position of corporations. In a recent week our mail contained requests for a financial analysis of two utilities in the Dakotas, one in Minnesota, two in Hawaii and two in Texas.

The data furnished in these reports is often of the greatest practical value to local union members. In many cases it has meant the difference between getting a wage increase and not getting one.

Going to School "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." Thus spoke Thomas Jefferson generations ago, but his discovered truth has validity still.

Last month the Jefferson School of Social Science opened in New York with nearly 4,000 working people as students. More than 90 different courses are offered in this school, including history of the American labor movement, American history, economics, social security planning, science, courses in music, art and

dramatics. The school makes a broad appeal and is supported by both CIO and A. F. of L. unions. In connection with the classes public forums, lectures and dances are held.

This is only a part of the general picture of mass education that is going forward during the war. Publishers indicate that not only the soldiers in camps but people in general are reading more books and buying more books than ever before. In time of revolution people are anxious to know what it is all about.

Apprentice Training A lawyer representing a large airplane corporation made this astounding statement before the National War Labor Board:

"The apprenticeship system is a remnant of the feudal guilds under which all enterprise operated in the Middle Ages. It handicaps the intricate interrelation of activities in a present day industrial corporation. Further, the complete vocational training available in free public schools renders the apprenticeship system obsolete, and its imposition on workers is a real handicap to their own economic welfare. The adaptation of scientific placement by use of standardized special ability tests, plus in-plant training and up-grading, have largely superseded the apprenticeship system in modern industry."

This we submit is nothing more than another attack upon unions and union procedures' under the guise of scientific management. We have been aware that such a movement by industrialists has been going forward in certain agencies in the Government. Now it is making its appearance by corporation representatives before Government agencies.

What the lawyer really said was this: Modern corporations refuse to adjust themselves to do the best for their employees. We do not want to be bothered with union rules or union standards. We do not even want skill preserved in modern industry because we can get along without it. No matter what the war has proved to that end, that there has been a longtime shortage of skilled mechanics, we still believe we can train workers for use in our plants, and do not want to be bothered with the question of skill at all.

During the war, attacks have repeatedly been made upon apprenticeship-training programs, and this is just another instance that industrialists do not rest in their drive against unions merely because the base changes and the scene alters.

Vote As things are going in this country it is wisdom for working people to get out and register at the polls and prepare to vote. It will be easy to discover those candidates who are thinking in terms of the good of the whole country and those who are serving narrow, special interests.

Working people should not neglect the all-important, pre-voting function of registration. It will be well for

unions to set up precinct committees and see to it that members and their families are made aware of the big issues involved in the present situation. If this is not done, labor will have nobody to blame but itself if Congress continues as a representative of small-town, backwoods philosophy or big business.

Anonymous Letters The rule of the office of the JOURNAL and in most offices of reputable publications is to pay no attention to anonymous letters. But one insulting anonymous letter which has recently come to this office is of enough significance to warrant notice. Someone who did not have the courage to sign his name tore from the March JOURNAL the leading editorial entitled "Do Americans Want Democracy?" Upon this was scribbled in ink certain strictures. Here are samples of the kind of stuff that was written thereon: "Why do labor leaders want to horn in and interfere? Admirals and generals do not want any advice from union leaders. Who is fighting this war anyway? You keep this line of bunk up and America won't want the A. F. of L. either. All generals and admirals should be sore at unions."

Such stuff is not trivial. It simply means that labor-hating people are quite willing to have military dictatorship if necessary. In order to scotch such democratic thinking, we have the labor movement.

In contrast with this anonymous letter, Orville L. Smith, a new member of Local Union No. B-2, St. Louis, writes: "Do Americans Want Democracy?" I have written a number of soldiers along these lines and it is surprising how glad these men are to hear from us fellows of their same class. About 85 per cent of the men in the service are working people. We should not overlook an opportunity to let them know we are working to preserve present working conditions and to promote better ones in the future. We should let them all know we are thinking of them often and we, the laboring class, are backing them 100 per cent."

A. F. of L. Statesmanship The American Federation of Labor has made a forthright, statesmanlike statement on international affairs. It stands for a United Nations organization for preservation of peace. "The proposed international organization is to use whatever means may be necessary, including an international police force to prevent the outbreak of wars in the future." Freer trade is advocated. Group not individual action is to be maintained. Continuation of international labor organization "to deal with problems of health and social welfare, the prevention of epidemics, and traffic in drugs" is supported.

In addition the A. F. of L. brought forward post-war plans for the domestic economy based on free enterprise.



Woman's Work



CALLING ALL BREAD BUYERS

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

FROM time to time many articles have been written for and about the bread-winners in the I. B. E. W. households. Now let us give a little time to the bread-buyers, usually the ladies, who do the shopping for these homes.

The year passed has been a trying one for everybody. War's stress and strain has been visited on all, without exception, though some have felt its devastating effects much more cruelly than others in the absence of, and loss of loved ones. However, among the inconveniences, and annoyances of war, the problems of the housewife are certainly in the foreground. It is she who has had to cope with rationing and shortages and rising cost of living. And through it all she has heard the Office of Price Administration maligned and has probably done some strong talking herself on the shortcomings and the red tape linked with the symbolic initials O. P. A.

But I wonder if our women know the colossal job that O. P. A. had to undertake and how much it did accomplish for the benefit of consumers.

UP WENT PRICES!

Let us take a look at the way prices skyrocketed in the first World War. Sugar, for instance sold for 27 cents a pound. Butter was 78 cents a pound and eggs more than 90 cents a dozen. There were a great many Americans who forgot what butter and eggs tasted like.

To quote some figures, retail food prices rose 126 per cent, clothing rose 200 per cent, and house furnishings 179 per cent. Cost of living, including everything, more than doubled. There were high cost-of-living riots during this period and the Government was bitterly criticized for having let prices run away.

And then after the war came the inevitable—what went up had to come down. Wages came down with a thud. Prices that had gone up so fast came down more slowly. The economic set-up went into a complete tailspin, farmers lost their farms and unemployment ran riot.

That's the ugly story of the last war and that's the story that would be repeated today except that Congress enacted wartime price control statutes. The O. P. A. is carrying out those statutes and in spite of some mistakes and some failures and blunderings, is doing so effectively. Increase in cost of living is only half as great as that which took place during the same period of the last

war. Industrial prices have been held to less than a quarter of their rise during the same months in World War I. And—this is significant—for the past 11 months, cost of living and wholesale prices have been held level without any net increase whatever. Also through O. P. A. total price rise in war materials (which we will have to pay in taxes) has been held to less than a quarter as much as in World War I.

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE

In addition to this job which everyone will admit has not been a small one, O. P. A. by rationing critical commodities like meat and butter and canned vegetables, fuel oil, gasoline, tires, etc., has made it possible for every citizen to get his share and has prevented the "have" classes from buying up these things of which there is a shortage, leaving none for the working people.

That is the job the O. P. A. has done. It has made mistakes, there has been a lot of red tape but—it did a job and that is the most important factor to be considered. And if there were mistakes and if we've all been tangled up in the red tape, let us remember this—the job O. P. A. had to do was tremendous and it had to be done quickly. After Pearl Harbor, a first rationing program had to be worked out, necessary forms had to be printed and distributed, thousands of local ration boards had to be established, manned, instructed. And that was all done in 29 days. Not six months, not a year, to work out this intricate system, but less than one month. Now O. P. A. controls upwards of eight million prices and its regulations reach into three million business establishments. Fourteen

million dwelling units occupied by 45 million people are covered by O. P. A.'s rent control regulations. Food rationing requires direct contact with 30 million housewives representing 132 million men, women and children. Thirty-nine million drivers have to be issued gasoline rations and of these 16 million hold B and C books which must be doctored to meet their needs every three months.

WHAT O. P. A. HAS SAVED YOU

What about the cost to the individual for operating O. P. A.? Well, it has been estimated that the cost to each person in the United States is \$1.14. It has also been estimated that in cost of civilian goods and services, saving for each individual was \$169 for 1943, and that as taxpayers we have been saved 67 billion dollars, this amount representing the additional amount it would have cost our Government to build our vast military effort.

There's the scope of the job and the cost. And in spite of the obvious great need for price control, action is being taken in Congress to kill the O. P. A. The Price Control Act expires June 30 and battle lines are forming now for the price control fight. There are those in Congress who would do away with the O. P. A., with the Price Control Act and let inflation run rampant. Then there are those who have the good of the people at heart and who will fight to protect their interests.

THE FIGHTING SIXTY

The "Fighting Sixty," Congressmen of the Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Consumer, have pledged "to fight for a revitalized price control program and an adequate appropriation for O. P. A. to enable it to set and enforce ceiling prices, keep down rents, and prevent profiteering." These Congressmen are in there pitching for us and the interests that have a vital effect in our lives. It is up to us to support them.

Once workers had only one fight—that for higher wages. Now higher wages will be useless unless prices are controlled. When certain members of Congress try to kill the O. P. A. this spring, it is as if they were trying to cut wages to starvation levels. The only way we can fight this viciousness is at the polls. That's where we exercise our power. Use your influence to protect yourselves and your families now and for the future.

Attention Auxiliaries

It has been a long time since we printed any letters from our auxiliaries though we have had some nice ones from a number of them. It's just that since we have only one page for Woman's Work, we don't have space to print them. We do want to give an outline of the letters though and the names and addresses of the secretaries of the auxiliaries so that our women may correspond with one another and exchange ideas.

We received a most interesting letter from L. U. No. 496's auxiliary, Silver City, New Mexico. This group is doing

(Continued on page 193)



Correspondence



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Illinois State Conference of I. B. E. W.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions
of the I. B. E. W.:

The following newspaper item is the result
of an action taken at the conference meeting
of the Illinois State Conference of the Inter-
national Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
held in Springfield, Ill., on February 4 and 5,
1944:

ELECTRICIANS' LOCAL ADVANCES SPECIFIC POSTWAR PLAN

A symbol of the foresight and earnest desire on the part of organized labor to contribute to a successful postwar era in which the masses and not the classes will benefit is the plan explained in this story by Edward Martin, business manager of the Electricians' Local No. 176, and also vice chairman of the state conference of Electrical Workers' Union of Illinois which met in conference session February 4 and 5 in the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill. Fifty-four locals comprise the membership of the state conference headed by Charles M. Paulsen, Chicago, as chairman. Mr. Paulsen, who wields a goodly amount of power and prestige throughout the state, is also chairman of the executive board of the Electrical Workers International in the United States and Canada, with main offices in Washington, D. C.

The plan, as proposed by the chairman at the state conference, not in resolution form, but as a proposal to be built with the solid support of labor, state legislators, Chicago Motor Club, oil and gas interests, insurance companies, the utilities and the state, is one of general benefit to the state of Illinois. It is, in brief, to procure passage of legislation at Springfield for the appropriation of sufficient funds to enable a proper overhead lighting system which will correct the dangers existing in improperly lighted highways—specifically those dangerous curves which are too prevalent in the state, the over-passes of roads, all concrete highway intersections, and all railroad crossings, where the abundance of tragic and fatal accidents occur.

The postwar era will see the roads used more than ever before by motorists, it is believed, and the plan which is dear to the heart of the Electricians' union is one that should be pegged as a public safety measure. It should eliminate the staggering total of figures recorded in the fatality lists of night drivers.

The idea of overhead lighting of important intersections in the country is not new. A few such lights were installed shortly before the war started. They have proved to be a great benefit to the night motorists and truckers. We have one such intersection between Joliet and Chicago Heights at the intersection of the Lincoln Highway and Cicero Avenue.

So much of the postwar planning is abstract, and will take years to come to a head that it would seem this measure is one that is practical and when set up properly, could be put into effect in the immediate after-duration days.

READ

Electronics classes under way in St. Louis, by L. U. No. 1.

L. U. No. 323 tells of the wonders of electronics.

Reflections on the loss of a member, by L. U. No. 353.

Comments on speech, by L. U. No. 558.

Labor unions of New Mexico unite for political action, by L. U. No. 611.

A word on the railroad workers, by L. U. No. 784.

Where there's a will, there's a way—or getting good attendance at local union meetings, by L. U. No. 1221.

The mills of the union grind away to achieve gust of progress.

The enthusiasm emanating from the state conference is already reaching into the heart of the state where representatives like Mr. Martin are telling the story. A reaction of hearty approval from officials to whom Mr. Martin has related the plan, gives impetus to the leaders in labor who seek to aid their county, state and nation in practical issues.

The local Electrical Union has expressed itself as heartily concurring and advancing the idea and stands back of the plan with solid support. There is work to be done in building the proposal and the local is ready to sink its teeth into the job."

We feel that Electrical Workers every place should interest themselves and others in a plan of this kind so as to insure postwar work for our members.

D. A. MANNING, Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Educational Facilities—In Action

Editor: Through the efforts of Ed Hoock, president of Local Union No. 1 and a Government agency, two electronics classes are in progress at the Hadley Technical Vocational School in St. Louis at this time. It will not be many more months before there will be an urgent need for men who have been educated to the progress of the times.

Interest is at its peak and men are understanding that the electrical business will be going through a revolution. Many have not lost sight of the fact that our engineering is waning as far as mechanics go as in the past.

Most everything electrical comes in units and are only assembled unit by unit by men on the job. Buss-duct, trough-duct, and many other trade names for power feeders have replaced many man hours in the past few years, that were formally used for installing—feeders, switch frames and disconnecting switches that were tied together with conduit. Almost any boy could plug in a switch

to a buss-way and connect BX or heavy rubber cord to machines set below the buss. Most all machines are installed by other trades—the motors and controls being installed at the factory where the machines are made. Now think of all the other work that has been lost—and not our fault.

Our business will be completely new in the future and we hope it is not too late to prepare for this gigantic change in the present day methods.

In the very near future we will answer the man from Arizona on his marvelous idea of teaching our men in all locals from coast to coast with still and motion pictures and sound records, showing the latest methods, designs, and applications of the many new developments in the electrical industry. Any suggestions regarding educational ideas of any kind will be gladly accepted by the Lover of "Light" Work, 6126 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis (11) Missouri.

Uncle Sam has the service of 453 of Local No. 1 members which represent approximately 20 per cent of our membership. They are represented in many branches of the service. More than \$12,000 was given to these men in Christmas presents in 1943 and 1944. Local No. 1 has also sent thousands of cigarettes to our men who are represented in every war theater in the world.

These Brothers lost their lives for our common cause of freedom and democracy: Jimmy Ette, U. S. Navy, lost at sea.

Neuton Buescher, U. S. Navy, lost at sea.

Richard Marshall, U. S. Marine Corps, lost at Tarawa.

Paul Grimm, U. S. Army Air Corps, accident training in California.

Members of Local No. 1 have their plans set for their postwar program to have positions for war veterans when they return.

I believe I know Brother Roy Eastman, Sr., but had not heard of an East St. Louis Local No. 174 before. Welcome to our columns.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.

The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

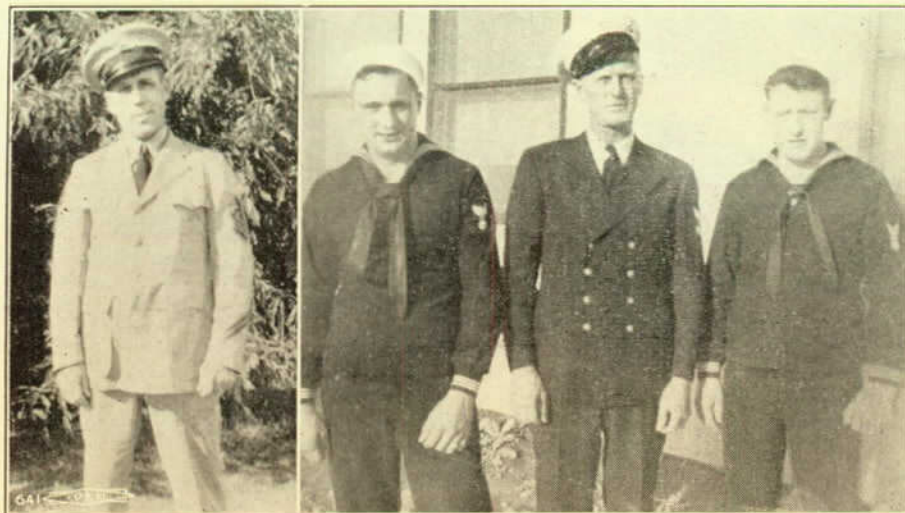
Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee.

The soldiers' vote bill now in the hands of the president for final action should be labeled the soldiers' "No Vote Bill." The reactionaries of Congress certainly have given our service people a beautiful kicking around. There has been great clamor, on the part of these so-called representatives of the people, about the great invasion of state rights that would have resulted had the original Federal soldiers' vote bill gone through. What right is greater than the right of a citizen of this democracy to vote for the men he desires to have represent him? The more so when the citizen is a member of the armed forces of the nation engaged in a fight for our, as well as their very existence.

There is not much that can be done now to change this action except to see that the states whose sacred rights have been so ably defended, pass the necessary legislation to



Electrical Men of the Navy



L. U. No. 591 of Stockton, Calif., has sent us pictures of four Brother members of our local unions who are working with them as crew members of Advanced Base Battleship Drydocks which are under construction at the Stockton Pollock Shipbuilding Company. These men will operate the electrical equipment aboard the seagoing floating drydocks. L. U. No. 591 tells us that they are proud of these Brothers and that they are confident of their ability as electrical workers and know they will uphold Navy traditions creditably.

The members here pictured are (from left to right): L. F. Fester, C. P. O., of L. U. No. 591, Bremerton, Wash.; H. E. Rouner, E. M. 3/c, of L. U. No. 302, of Richmond, Calif.; A. Frame, C. P. O., of L. U. No. 23, of Minneapolis, Minn., and J. M. Lance, E. M. 2/c of L. U. No. 46, Seattle, Wash. Good luck, boys!

give our service people the right to vote, if such legislation does not yet exist, and to remember next November the men responsible for the present mess which they call "the compromise soldiers' vote bill."

We hope that every one who received our JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS for March, 1944, has read the article titled "Health Provision of New Social Security Bill", by Robert J. Watt, A. F. of L. representative. If you haven't, you should make it must reading. This provision is one of several amendments to the existing social security law, all of which should be adopted, presented to Congress for action in the bill known as the "Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill" which should have the full support of everyone that has his own as well as his neighbor's welfare at heart. See to it that your Congressman knows how you feel about this bill.

We still have with us a constant hue and cry about the great harm done by strikes which is designed for the sole purpose of having a Labor Draft law passed forthwith. The fact that such strikes as have occurred have actually caused little or no set-back to the war effort doesn't mean a thing to these propagandists. They disregard statements to the contrary from such a reliable source as the Senate Truman committee. To illustrate we quote from this committee's report:

"Manpower draft legislation has also been advocated as anti-strike measure, rendered necessary by the excesses of some labor groups. Unquestionably there have been excesses which are subject to the severest condemnation. However, we must not allow those excesses to obscure the fact that, on the whole, the performance by labor has been very good."

"Recognition must be given to the difficulty of labor's present position. Its traditional aims, such as higher wages, better working conditions, and shorter hours, run counter to war needs, and for the most part

labor has given up voluntarily its principal weapons for enforcing its rights. Many of the critics of labor have not done as much."

Note the last sentence of the second paragraph particularly. Did you see any part of this report mentioned in your local paper? If you did you are one of the few exceptions.

Labor has few friends among the more powerful newspapers. It doesn't buy enough advertising space. Therefore WE must be our own propagandists by word of mouth and by letters sent where they will do the most good.

Unfortunately labor which "hollers like hell" when work is scarce and its belly empty, is apt to forget its responsibility when the belly is full and it has some War Bonds tucked away in the old sock. We hope you buy all the War Bonds possible but they won't do you much good unless you do your part to keep this a decent nation for our service men and women to come home to.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor: We are enclosing herewith a picture of the guests assembled at a banquet held by this organization on February 22, and trust you will find space for it in an early edition of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' AND OPERATORS' MAGAZINE. (Sorry! Lack of space would not permit us to publish the picture.)

The banquet, held at the Minnequa Club in Pueblo, and ending with a dance at the Silver Moon Night Club, was a farewell party for several members who are leaving immediately for different branches of the service and during the evening greeting cards were signed by all those present, to be sent to those members already serving in the armed forces.

A short greeting was extended the guests by President Elmer Sickinger and responses were made by Vice President Richard Cleve, Recording Secretary J. M. Novak, Business

Agent G. R. Allenbach and former Business Agent O. E. Lile.

About 90 per cent of the membership who are present in the city at this time attended the affair with their wives. The party was voted one of the most enjoyable and successful ever held by Local 12. It was regretted that Treasurer John Pannunzio, to whom much credit is due for the successful planning of the party, was unable to attend because of serious illness in his home.

Local No. 12 will celebrate its golden jubilee in 1950, just six years hence, and plans are already under way and a fund being accumulated to make that celebration one that will do justice to an organization which will indeed be proud of its 50 years of endeavor.

J. M. NOVAK, R. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: We note the March issue features a page on marine electrical questions which we consider quite timely, as that class of work is one of our mainstays at present. A little research and study on the subject would be to the benefit of those engaged in this class of work. At the present writing things are not quite as prosperous as they could be and we're just about holding on, at least at the yard where we're employed.

Seems as though the labor baiters miss no opportunity to belittle and falsify charges against labor. They work especially effectively in places where labor can't very well defend itself. We read in one of the labor publications that when a Marine returned to this country he expressed astonishment to find that everything is going along full blast as far as labor is concerned. On the fighting front they were led to believe that labor had all but halted production and the home front was demoralized by labor. Our boys at the front are being grossly misled by certain publications and labor is powerless to do anything about it.

The local transit company is again defying the Government by aiding in forming a new company union under a new and high-sounding name. This when they were ordered to deal with the legitimate organization by the courts to which they had appealed from the decision of the lower courts. Seems as though this type of law-defying outfit never heard of or doesn't care about law and order, in so far as it concerns said company. Law and order should apply only to its workers.

The local firemen's organization is also having a tough time of it as the president of the fire board set himself up as a one-man dictator and refuses to treat with the fire fighters. Nothing for them to do but to keep up the fight. Nothing worthwhile is gotten very easily or without a fight. Seems as though the fire board is trying to get the officers to resign from the labor organization and is resorting to threats and intimidation to gain its ends.

We're informed that Brother Ed Rost suffered the loss of his father. We offer our sincere sympathies to Ed.

Brother Otto Bowen is recovering at present writing from an injury. He is still in the hospital.

Brother Fred German returned to work lately after quite a trying time with a throat ailment.

We haven't contacted old free and easy Bill for some time. The *New Freedom* boy we mean.

We're a trifle late in reporting the death of our member, Brother Harvey Hess. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: During the past six months I have been in a dither on sumpin' wondering why in hades our material for the correspondence section didn't get in the JOURNAL each month. Attempts were made and in spite of speed from the office and air mail, the copy didn't show up in print until a month later. The JOURNAL says closing date is the first of every month. However, came the dawn, when the magazine starts showing up here on the West Coast around the first of the month. Now Mr. Editor, you had better put on them rubber pants because we think you should be on the Board of Applied Electricity. By the time some of the correspondence section gets in print it is old enough to have whiskers. The March issue is carrying a story of a Christmas party. Writing copy one month ahead of publication is bad enough, but having it held for another month is bad. How's about some understanding on this score? What is the closing date nowadays? Sure you've got your problems—who hasn't? C'est la guerre and stuff, but a word or two might set everything in order.

Since the fire last September which burnt out the studios of KGW and KEX, studio operations have been carried out from studios of KWJJ. Conditions have been getting so crowded that the gang claim to have the best rat race control room in the country. Everybody is slowly going nuts. Master control, recording, and several monitor booths all housed in one 2x4 room, plus more stuff across the hall. Six months of operation of this kind has set everyone awishing for another good helpful fire so improvements might be made. There have been some indications of rebuilding the temporary set-up into something that will permit of smoother operations but in the meantime the brothers continue to "sweat it out." Drop in when around and go round with the boys.

Bill Richardson is now in charge at KOIN and KALE xmtrs and has instituted a broad renovating program. When these new changes are completed it will bring their hilltop home right out in front. Local 48 recently notified all studios and transmitters of a clean-up campaign and more interest in the places of work has been taken by the techs.

Shortage of techs has made it necessary to have quite a few green hands around. Some of the younger fellows fail to recognize advantages established for them, also some are pretty poor in turning out good work. A lot of discontent has arisen among old members because the young guys come in at full scale and take too much for granted, therefore there has been serious discussion regarding some sort of sliding wage scale or apprentice set-up that will guarantee the new experienced man his rights but that will serve to put the greenhorn in his place and allow him to work up as he deserves. Comments from other BC groups would be welcomed.

Among the BC boys, runs a lot of discussion re: what the other locals are doing and plans are being formulated to coordinate our efforts out in this neck of the country. The IBEW claims membership in a lot of stations, but other than St. Louis and Cincinnati, our good old West Coast seems to have the only boys alive. What's the matter with the rest of you guys—why doesn't someone get on their kilocycle and waste a little paper and space with me? We still boast that we are the second oldest BC local and no one has taken a crack at that title yet.

Our big Brothers in 48, the inside wiremen, are out doing their duty every day. Ye scribe never gets around any more to see the old timers but would sure like to hear from them re: happenings on the job. How's about a few phone calls or drop a note into the office, and



Mary R.
Wayne, S 1/c



Opal
O'Connor, S 2/c



Helen
Schilkofski, S 2/c



Cpl. Lylas
Satterthwaite

Telephone Operators Union, Local No. 78, of Bloomington, Ill., is very proud of its members serving in the armed forces. Seven of its operators have enlisted though the pictures of the other three girls are not available. Cpl. Satterthwaite is stationed at Tinker Army Air Field, Oklahoma City, Okla., while the three Waves are on duty in Washington, D. C.

have it mailed out to me? Let's hear where you are and stuff.

This is the month of taxes and I, like you, have to fill it out and it takes time, so here comes it, the end for now.

Not that this amounts to a hell of a hot, but if it doesn't get in the April copy, that there secret weapon is agoin' to get used.

Pst! If the editor reads this, I'm only kidding.

J. A. ERWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: The following is being sent out to each member in our area:

March 23, 1944.

To the Army of Forgotten Men:

All you members of IBEW in our central and northern districts are well aware that we have a petition filed with United States Department of Labor to poll our membership for a strike vote.

You know the history of our former case when we did the same thing in November, 1943. Then, as you recall, we rescinded our petition to take a strike vote in the interests (as we thought) of the conciliation processes. There followed after much delay the National Labor Board award of two cents an hour which was promptly rejected. Personally, I believe we acted wisely. Our present position is greatly strengthened by such action. No one can say we have sought trouble.

Today we stand upon solid ground in our protest against the abuses which have become intolerable. When Mr. John Haley advised Mr. Ansel Green that neither the men of the Utica area, nor Syracuse gas production have any claim to the protection of our current agreement, he builded better than he knew. This is kindred to the unspeakable classification system imposed upon us arbitrarily years ago when we were as defenseless as lone orphans.

This is the straw that broke the camel's back. This is the insult that fires us into a unified army of outraged Americans facing a formidable adversary unflinchingly without fear or compromise.

We will turn such treatment to our own account. We will resolve our petty differences; pay up our dues to the minute and rally as one man for one of the greatest events of our lives. Let us in effect do what Congress did recently—proclaim our Americanism against a goodly array of bureaucrats about whom we know nothing and care as much. Let us by the same token repudiate the actions of our em-

ployers who have habitually flouted our loyalty and ignored our interests.

Members of the IBEW, I am not unmindful of the many trials you have endured with admirable fortitude. Most of these were the inevitable impositions and reactions of war. We will turn these trials to our own account also.

When election day comes (April 3rd), we will rise to our full stature as men and vote our minds wholeheartedly, undaunted by the advances and intrigues of company functionaries. We feel we are right. May God help us.

With best interests of each of you dear to my heart, I am proud to be one of your humble leaders.

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Chairman of Executive Council.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: There are two signs of spring, robins are singing and so are the electricians, for it is a known fact that wire jerkers show themselves more as the weather gets warmer. I would say at this writing that spring is around the corner, but because of the news reaching you so late, it has already passed the corner when you read this.

As Brother Andy would say, for your information, L. U. No. 80's election of officers is drawing near, so keep it in mind and attend the meetings regularly and see what is going on—for your own interest. Now let's not elect the wrong men for our officers and then after the election say, how did that happen? So be present at the next few meetings and meet one and all.

I want to call attention to some of the older members of L. U. No. 80. Come out and let the new members know who you are. As you know it won't be long before the nomination of officers takes place. I don't believe at this writing that there is anyone on the sick list.

Will be back next month.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: At a recent meeting of Local No. 103 there was a special ceremony which has a meaning which far exceeds the brief happenings of that meeting. A beautiful plaque, which commemorates the services of late Brother George E. "Major" Capelle, was accepted by President John Queeney in behalf of the members of the local. This plaque is the result of an action of the local union in accepting the recommendation of the executive

board that a suitable plaque be designed and made in honor of our late Brother George E. Capelle. The design is an original one which was drawn by the executive board. It is a bronze plaque suitably mounted on a hardwood shield and it now hangs in a conspicuous place in our headquarters on Atlantic Avenue.

It depicts some of the advances made in the electrical industry during the life of "Major" Capelle. It has a likeness of the "Major" in the center of the plaque and seals of the I. B. E. W. and the City of Boston are imposed on the plaque along with the date of his initiation and the date of his death. A fitting memorial to a member who contributed much to the success of our local during his lifetime.

It will be difficult for any member to visit our headquarters and to see this plaque without thinking back to some phase of his life that was affected by some action of this dynamic person. The influence of his efforts will be remembered as long as a single member survives who was privileged to know him.

His few minor faults have been swept away by the winds which sweep over his resting place, while his virtues and his accomplishments will last as long as the bronze of the plaque which seems to say, "Well done, well done."

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.

Editor: Work is still booming the same as elsewhere. Most of our members are working in nearby shipyards and war plants. We still have good attendance at our meetings in spite of members being scattered all over the surrounding country.

One of our members, Bob Holton, who was working at the Walsh Kaiser Shipyard, Providence, R. I., and who was crushed by a traveling crane which broke his leg last July, is now able to get around with the aid of a cane. Bert Powers, who enlisted in the Seabees as a warrant officer, is now in an Australian hospital suffering from malaria.

One of the things that has disturbed some of the older members is the new policy of increasing assessments on the members for pensions, military assessments and so forth. If these assessments are not controlled now, they will become a serious burden on the members later on.

Local No. 223 voted against the pension assessment, and is also opposed to the extra assessment on the per capita members. As these members have retired from the trade, and do not have the income of the active members, it does not seem fair to have to pay this extra money. Local No. 353, Toronto, Can., also protests against these extra assessments according to an article in the JOURNAL.

Business Manager "Hap" Ferris, who is also in the Coast Guard Reserve, does one night a week as his contribution to the war. He looks like an admiral in his uniform. Allan Woodward has also joined the Coast Guard Reserve, but as yet I have not seen him in his new uniform. So there are no comments in his case.

There is some talk about holding a non-rated supper, whatever that is, in order to get the boys together. A committee has been appointed to make plans for it. The following members were put on the committee: Clarence Babin, Ted Powers, George Bolling and "Hap" Ferris. It will be interesting to see how this works out.

If the boys like this letter, and if I get enough encouragement, I might write another letter to the JOURNAL.

RALPH B. BAILEY, P. S.

L. U. N. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: Believe it or not, spring is here—today woolies, tomorrow B.V.D.'s, and the next day the doctor.

Local No. 245 has been severely hit during the past few months for over 16 members have been confined to their homes due either to illness or to accidents.

"May you all be cured and mended good as new" when you read this. Buch Buchanan turned down a trip to Columbus because his "better half" was very ill. Best wishes from Local No. 245 for a speedy recovery. Mrs. Buchanan. Thurman Miller, Lyle Kurfis and Marvin Tefft visited Acme recently. Tefft is Navy and was in on the kill of three submarines. Thurman became a Benedict in March and rates congratulations. Don Delker is training with the Military Police at Camp Perry. Joe Ballogg, Jr., is wintering in Florida, grooming Uncle Sam's heavy artillery. Elmer Smart's boy joined the Merchant Marine and is Australia bound. Sam Burkawitz is working radio for the Navy and Geronski, the bulldozer pilot, will join the Navy in about 30 days. Frank Moyer has finished his "boot" training. More about Frank later.

Mrs. Thayer Brown presented the Acme yodeler with a 1944 model baby boy and Thayer's joy is now complete. Elmer Gladeaux has a new baby girl at his house. I missed out on the smokes, Elmer. A bar of candy will do, for I have no bad habits (?). Congratulations, folks, and lots of good wishes!

The installation and supervising of the new "high hot" pneumatic circuit breaker at Water Street was a bit of very fine performance and all should be proud of their part in it.

Apprentice Now Navy Instructor



This young sailor is "Rusty" Scarrone, who was an apprentice in L. U. No. 340, Sacramento, Calif., when the war broke out. He immediately joined the Navy to do his part to get the whole business over with.

L. U. No. 340 tells us that "Rusty" is one fine boy and excellent apprentice and that they miss him very much. "Rusty" is very disappointed not to be "right in there pitching" in sea battles but his superiors have made an instructor of him and we know he's doing a good job at that.

O. C. Buchanan, Ollie Makely, Len Rieth, Ed Wandtke, Jimmy Lee and Henry Preston were crew foremen under the eagle eye of the Doherty Club's champ archer, C. W. Wisbon.

Foremen have all the fun! Safety meetings, fire prevention meetings, employees' schools, War Chest and Red Cross drives are a few of the time-consuming items that eat into the already war depleted manpower of the company. It seems so strange that we who have so huge a stake in the present conflict, are so unmindful of the word cooperation. Good psychology is an adjunct to cooperation and is so seldom practiced. What a Godsend to Christian humanity the discovery would be of a method of inducing cooperation in a pleasant, effortless fashion, such as a tablet or a drink!

The Acme mystery of the year, entitled "Can a Toaster Walk or Who Dunit?" If you see a strange electric toaster wandering the byways, please call Ed Endicott or any of his gang and receive their hearty thanks.

"Stop Buying Bonds and End the War!" Did you hear that wise remark, too? It would end the war all right—but not in our favor. Don't fall for the enemy propaganda for that's about all that he has left.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

L. U. NO. 274, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: In this jurisdiction we have the honor of building and placing together one of the great and important plants of this war, this plant being of the fluid catalytic process developed by Standard Oil technicians and which is one of, if not the mightiest, weapons of the war on all fighting fronts. Today, only a few years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the production of 100-octane gasoline in this country is 95 per cent of the production of the world. This program of building began several months after the attack was made on this country to start a program to build and erect plants to produce this new super-fluid 100-octane gasoline, which is called the TCC process. This process makes two aviation gas stocks called Alkylate. The third is Butylene which is used in the manufacturing of synthetic rubber. Also produces Toluene for the manufacture of TNT. All are hydrocarbons. The 100-octane gasoline from the American oil companies go to the armed forces of the United States and to all her Allies. This super-fluid has won for our Brothers and boys a place in the sky, on the sea and on land and enemy fighters are finding them hard to hit for super-speed and the will to win it is beyond a doubt on our side.

The job in general was a very good one. The men who manned the job for Lowry Electric Company, which was the first electrical company on the job, were Lowry Electric's representatives, Brother John Friedli, now a warrant officer in the Seabees, and assisting him Brother Bill Walters, Brother A. S. Dixon, Brother Steve Shay and Brother Viv Kennedy. For the Guarantee Electric Company, representative was Brother O. Burnette. Assisting him was Brother Bob Dever, Brother Rene Lambert, Brother Cecil Seibert. For the Ledbetter Electric Company, representative was Brother R. J. McCoy. Also on the job was our president, Brother George Viner. We were glad to see him on the job working with us.

We wish to thank all the Brothers who were kind enough to come in here and help us out when work was piling up. Some came to go on the big jobs and make six to seven days' pay, but to the few who took other five-day week jobs, we wish to thank you and let you know every good thing you did was well appreciated. So as you all leave us we part the best of Brothers and friends, and hope that our friendship is eternal and that we may

meet again soon. Now, in our jurisdiction work is slowing up in general.

One of our Brothers, Lieutenant Wm. E. Schmidt, 439 Fighter Sqdn., Dale Mabry Field, Tallahassee, Fla., is making a very fine record for himself. He is the son of Brother William Schmidt, who is justly proud of him. We understand that Lieutenant Schmidt is an expert at the controls of a P-47 Thunderbolt.

Till we meet here again.

OLIVER H. BROWN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 323, W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor: From the very beginning of our "recordings" there have been periods of intervals, setting forth the discovery or uncovering of the wonders of this place we are living on, called the world.

Man has made great strides and great progress in the achievement and perfection of many designs and devices, and what is veiled by war censorship would add even more startling chapters to the story. Since far back in remembered time, man has sought to escape the limitations of the body. His feet are planted on earth. But, we are told, he will climb to the sun, run with the wind, stride from mountain to mountain. Let us be careful of our new-found elements that they do not get out of control, for the best of these new-found devices are now used for destructive action.

The new science for a new world, electronics, is cited by some as, "Aladdin and his lamp, Icarus, rising to the sun, Midas, and others." Aladdin as we know was the possessor of a magic lamp, and Icarus, when escaping from Crete with his father, flew so high that the sun melted the wax by which his wings were attached, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned, and Midas, a Phrygian king to whom was granted the power to change everything he touched into gold, but who begged release when his food and his daughter turned golden. So the admonition to be careful is in order.

Electronics is the science of the electron—a tiny, invisible particle of pure electricity, the basis of all familiar matter. A rose-bush, the planet Jupiter, a child's blue dress—everything in the universe—is formed of an incomprehensibly vast number of electrons, whirling around their nuclei. Electronics is the art of harnessing electrons to the service of man. Under man's control, by means of electron tubes, electronic devices can hear, see, feel, taste, remember, measure, count and talk. About the only thing electronics cannot provide is a conscience!

The average man will ask, but can electronics help me? and the RCA booklet states that this is a fair question, and whether you are in business or not, the answer is an unqualified "yes!" How much it can help you is a matter of your willingness to isolate and analyze the particular problem you wish solved, and then of selecting the particular phase of electronics applicable to that problem.

If, for example, you are a plywood manufacturer and you wish to vastly speed up the drying of the glue, you can do it as simply as putting "meat" between two slices of bread for a sandwich, the "meat" being the plywood and the two slices of bread two metal plates which pass radio-frequency currents through the wood millions of times a second, thus heating and drying the glue from within quicker and better, in minutes instead of hours. In fact, the electric plates do not even need to touch the plywood. Or suppose you are a department store manager and wish to show an identical living display in half a dozen departments at once. Electronic television instantaneously performs this apparent miracle. That is one of the many industrial

television applications, not to mention the "watching" of industrial and chemical processes, the "inspecting" of operations or the replacing of human observers in locations dangerous to life or health. Television thus extends man's sight in "space" in a way electronics alone makes possible.

In "Electrons In Industry," General Electric states, electronic devices control the high-speed wrapping of packages, fill ginger ale bottles to the proper level. Electronic rectifiers furnish power to produce vital war metals like aluminum, also electronic tubes, through carrier current, enable power station operators to carry on conversations over the same lines that carry the electric power; or to control distant apparatus in the same way. One of the most fascinating applications of electronics is the analysis of crystalline substances—metals, fibers, paints, ceramics, by X-ray "diffraction."

In a letter received from Mr. W. R. G. Baker, vice president of the General Electric Company, he says in part: "Today, electronics engineers are devoting their energies entirely to work that will help win the war. But after victory, the new knowledge they are gaining will bring improved electronic devices for industry and the medical profession—and much finer radio and television for the home."

"But after victory," the postwar period, this is a challenge to every one connected with the electric industry, to be prepared and to have planned, a definite program outlined and ready for action.

BENJ. G. ROEBER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: It seems as though I always get in under the wire at the last minute with the news from Miami.

I wish that instead of, or I should say in addition to, trying to keep Brother members informed of the progress being made in our effort to defeat the Anti-Labor Amendment, No. 13, to our State Bill of Rights, which will be decided at the polls this next November 4, that I could pass along thoughts expressed by our members, on other vital subjects, which will take an enormous amount of thought and open debate, and suggestive discussion before we here in Miami, Fla., will be able to cope with postwar problems which are no doubt going to be very similar to the open-shop situation which has existed for several years. We here in 349 have some very serious thinkers, who no doubt are very deeply interested, but we have not held any regular or other representative meetings for several months, therefore I am unable to convey to you their thoughts along that line. Sorry.

We here in Miami are experiencing a new civic problem, and as a delegate to the Central Labor Union I would appreciate sugges-

tions from any IBEW members who have taken an active part in helping to organize municipal employees in other cities, and with what success met in being recognized as a bargaining agent, by their city administration. Address: R. C. Tindell, 1756 N. W. 33rd Street, Miami 37, Fla.

There are four A. F. of L. unions involved here with approximately 1,200 members, and the city fathers or city commission, and city manager, with the exception of one commissioner flatly refuse to recognize any bargaining agent, and on top of that our city manager asked the opinion of the attorney general of the state of Florida for an opinion.

What do you think his decision was? He advised them not to recognize them. Well that wasn't any \$64 question because the same attorney general is the father of Amendment No. 13 to the State Bill of Rights, which if passed will OUTLAW ALL CLOSED SHOP CONTRACTS.

Will sign off by saying that we have in our jurisdiction a New York electrical contractor with the earmarks of a mighty good union contractor—Conduit Wiring Company. Sam Rosen is their representative here, and has he got a million dollar sunburn!

Will close wishing all the members in service the best of luck.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: One of the saddest duties that falls to the lot of a press secretary is to record in the JOURNAL the passing of personal friends and, in the last two years it has been part of my job to inform our members, who may be out of town, of these deaths. The latest of these is Brother Harry Hardy, flight sergeant in the R. C. A. F., and a good member of Local Union No. 353 since he joined on April 25, 1929, at the age of 16 years.

Harry joined the air force on March 9, 1942, and went overseas in May, 1943. He was killed when his Halifax bomber crashed over Wales after a bombing trip over Germany on February 29.

Many other young and ambitious lads are going to lose their lives for us before this mess is cleaned up, some of them members of the Brotherhood, but no news will shake the self-centered indifference of most of us more than to hear of Harry's death. Normally a quiet lad on the job, he was nevertheless always ready for a bit of harmless fun if the opportunity arose. In scaffold language, while he could dish it out, he could also take it. Powerfully built and athletically inclined Harry was well known around where amateur sport competitions were held, but also managed to keep a lively interest in the affairs of his local union. In fact, one of his last visits before he left for overseas was to the office to wish Brother Shaw and Miss Gidley goodbye.

Barely out of his time when the depression hit us, Harry had just started his career as an electrician and gave promise of being another mechanic that 353 would be proud of. He did not let us down.

Ordinary words, such as mine, are not sufficient at this time to describe the personal feelings of comradeship that existed among those of us who had contact with him. Needless to say the sympathy of all of us goes to his parents, his wife and Brother Bill Hardy of the R. C. A. F.

Judging by the number of communications in the JOURNAL from Canadian press secretaries, Canuk interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood must be at a low ebb. So maybe this next item will make them perk up.

Brother Borden Cochrane of Local Union No. 353, Toronto, has been appointed or-

NOTE ON BROTHER FIGHTING IN ITALY

Brother Rudolph Herdeck, who has been a member of L. U. No. 134 for 15 years and who is now serving his country in the United States Army, wants to be remembered to all his local union Brothers. He has been overseas two years—fighting in Africa and Sicily and is now in Italy on the Anzio Nittuno bridgehead "just daring the Krauts to push his outfit off."

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ganizer by International Vice President Ingles. His territory, for the time being, is to be Ontario. With the capable assistance of Brother Nig. Tracy of Thorold we, who know Borden, know that he will make good. Brother Cochrane was initiated in L. U. No. 353 May 23, 1927, at the age of 22. He came here from Ottawa where he worked as a helper for the Canadian Comstock Company on the Metropolitan Building. Some of the boys who were on the Gatineau and Pine Falls job will remember him. When Bord. first came to Toronto I had him for a helper on the union station and I received a thorough education on the time of arrival and departure of Ottawa trains, the climate of Ottawa and the ability of the Ottawa Senators' Hockey Club. Since the Senators folded up and you can't get a seat on the train to Ottawa or anywhere else, Borden has settled down here and become a valued member of our organization. He was a delegate to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and represented us at the recent convention in Quebec City. He was also a delegate to the London meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council. Conscientious and ambitious, Borden will make a welcome addition to our head office organizing staff in Canada and has been assured by Business Manager Shaw of Local Union No. 353 of our cooperation and help if ever it is needed.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor: These unusual times bring about sudden changes in world affairs, sometimes big changes, sometimes minor ones. This happens in our everyday life even with our very jobs.

Some of our members have been transferred to other points, and some have had a change of shift. The latest member to make this change was none other than our vice presi-

dent, Brother J. Mortham, who stated in a letter read at our February meeting his inability to attend further meetings, and requested that the seat he is reluctantly forced to vacate be filled until our next election of officers takes place. The business of nominating and electing being concluded, this position was declared filled by Brother Peacock.

Our March meeting date happened on a stormy night, but despite inclement weather a goodly turnout of members was present. You know the ones, Mr. Editor, you have them, and so do all the other locals for that matter—the good old stand-bys. Under the order of business "propositions for membership" Brother Watkins, our financial secretary, read out five applications for membership, one A class, four B class. The applications were unanimously accepted, and the applicants were obligated by card.

Considerable discussion developed when item number nine on the agenda was reached, and the grievance report was made. I have read somewhere that grievances should not be aired in public, and lodge-room grievances have not got that spicy aroma one will find the ladies indulging in over the back-yard fence. There was no juicy scandal at this meeting, suffice it to say that it pertained to cranemen, their hours, rates, etc. The highlight of this discussion disclosed that all of our available helpers have been stepped up to cranemen, and some cranemen stepped up to journeymen, and it is these latter who are at outlying points of the system mentioned earlier in this letter. The latest move leaving a vacancy on a crane had to be filled from another craft by agreement with our local. This will be for the duration only.

A note of depression crept in when we learned of an accident to a son of Brother Mennel, who when doing his duty in the Navy as one of our brave sailor boys, was washed overboard in a storm. We can only hope that he was picked up by some craft, and will be reported safe in the near future. A letter of sympathy couched in these words together with a floral gift were forwarded to Mrs. Mennel.

A committee appointed to handle the business of gathering shekels for a cigarette fund for overseas members. At the time of writing I may say it is working smoothly.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor: Organized labor in Nashville and vicinity is proud to welcome Mrs. E. B. White who has accepted the difficult job of organizing local telephone workers. A veteran of 25 years' service with Southern Bell herself, Mrs. White has achieved high success in organizing a number of southern territories before working this city. She is proving she deserves the cooperation she is receiving from Local B-429 and International Representative McMillan in this work, by the success she has so far made.

We are also happy to announce the appointment of Ray Edenfield, one of our fair contractors and member of B-429, to the Nashville Power Board, a municipal-operated concern distributing TVA current. This has been a long-cherished ambition of local labor and we feel justified that the efforts of Ted Loftis, B-429's business agent, have not been in vain, even though there were times when his work for a fair appointment seemed quite useless. As president of the Edenfield Electric Company, Mr. Edenfield has long proved his ability in maintaining a fair shop, and in superb business management he has successfully completed some of the major contracts in the vicinity and was the first contractor on a large defense project. Since then his demand has been exceedingly great, having several

major jobs under his management at once. We sincerely believe he will prove his appointment worth while both to the power board and local organized labor as a whole.

A number of wiremen have reported prompt replies from the boys in service and we are proud to learn a great number are rising high in rank. Brother Lawrence Jordan, self-styled stunt pilot of local prewar fame, as many Brothers will remember very well, having dared to ride the wind with him in former years, was a recent visitor to the office and immediately disclosed by his uniform he has achieved the rank of 1st lieutenant and pilot in the Army Air Force—mission and destination known only to himself and to the Uncle.

Does anyone know any good women wire-twisters? About all we have left around these parts, including 1-A's and deferrable workers, are old men and cripples and there are rumors some of them will be inducted in the near future. The long arm of the draft board has finally reached out and clasped the neck of Business Agent Ted Loftis and just now it looks like the real McCoy. Letters are pouring in daily from worried out-of-town members wanting to know if there is a small chance of keeping him. We who know the business ability and efforts Brother Loftis puts forth in maintaining cooperation in business as a whole as well as in L. U. No. B-429, cannot help but hope for the best. However, we also feel that if the board cannot feel as we do—and his induction is a must, he will give his services toward the war as efficiently and strenuously inside the Army as he has during these years outside.

PAUL W. PYLE, P. S.
(To be continued in June)

L. U. NO. 468, STAMFORD, CONN.

Editor: Local No. B-468, of the I. B. E. W., was organized by the line and garage departments of the Stamford division of the Connecticut Power Company under a charter granted by the International Office in May of 1941, and bargaining rights for those departments were subsequently secured by a check-off of membership during the following August. The contract negotiations which followed consumed several months, and approval of the final agreement by the Regional Labor Board was not secured until the close of the year. In addition to clarifying working conditions and establishing seniority, the contract provided a workable set of basic rates for every type of work.

With the curtailment of materials which followed our country's entrance into the war, a reduction in line personnel was inevitable. This was accomplished by the transfer of men to other departments and other local industries for the duration, with the guarantee of three months' full wages to tide them over the readjustment period.

In December of 1942 the local presented a request for a \$5 raise and a proportionate increase in minimum rates, which was rejected by the company. In the 14 months of arbitration which ensued, the company successively appealed adverse decisions by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and a three-man panel appointed by the New England Regional Board. However, a decision upholding our request was finally handed down by the National War Labor Board on February 4 of this year, and provided an increase of such portion of the requested increase as could be justified under the Little Steel Formula, retroactive to December 1, 1942.

In a surprise move the company recently announced its intention of filing application for a general increase to include all production workers in the entire Connecticut Power Company, including employees not under the jurisdiction of the NWLB, such as foremen, watch engineers, and other supervisory em-

ployees. In its reply, the regional board advised the company that such a petition required joint approval by the local, which tended to dim the impression of benevolence which the original announcement was designed to foster. The proposed company-wide increase is, of course, the direct result of the recent successful efforts of the local in securing a similar increase for its membership.

In the meantime, our roster had been swelled by a large group of new members from the steam generating plant, and on October 27, 1943, an election was ordered by NLRB. We won convincingly with a majority of 83 per cent, and were certified as sole bargaining agent for all appropriate plant employees, with the exception of foremen and watch engineers, who were barred from voting under the order for the election. A separate agreement covering this department was eventually concluded on February 1, 1944, and submitted for approval without appeal to the regional board, in whose hands it now rests. If passed, the contract will provide vastly improved working conditions, orderly upgrading, and a substantial upward revision of minimum rates in the generating plant.

The first three months of 1944 have brought us an ever-increasing number of applications for membership from the gas, stores, and service departments of the Stamford division. Accordingly, we have filed a petition for an election to be held in those departments, and are now awaiting a directive order from the NLRB establishing the date, location, and procedure to be followed.

All in all, Local No. B-468 has been most active during its comparatively short existence, and much of the credit for its successes is due to the foresight and untiring efforts of our officers, Bob Kerr, Spike Sullivan, Lou Montagnino, John Bushnell and Jim Kelly, and to the loyal support of an expanding group of enthusiastic members.

DICK HART, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: It was with great interest that I read Mr. Eric Johnston's speech, made at Boston University on March 11. Mr. Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, wishes, of all things, to give labor some friendly advice.

He points to the mistakes, honestly, too, made by management during the decade following the first World War. Of how it rode high and mighty, with three friendly administrations, low taxes, high profits. He tells us that when its self-made "balloon boom" had to burst, the crash was mighty. Then he says, "Beginning with 1933, we got the biggest public beating any group of Americans ever took."

Now Mr. Johnston warns labor not to make the same mistakes. He says we are about to get kicked into that same dog house. He doesn't say that some radio commentators and some newspapers look throughout the length and breadth of the land to pounce on some minor incident to publish to the world "this awful thing labor has done," forgetting to say anything about labor's war record, or its all-time record which has gone to make America the mightiest nation on earth. That might be military, naval, industrial, financial, and there are other adjectives I could use to compare it with other nations. He doesn't say that these newspapers and commentators are hired by his managements to spread these one-sided and distorted items in effort to get labor kicked into that dog house. He advises that management and labor enter into an agreement to cooperate, to work together for the good of our America.

Now, I don't suppose to pass on Mr. Johnston's sincerity in all of his speech, nor do I agree with everything he said; but there is no disputing that a lot he said was plain truth. In answer to his advice to agree to cooperate, I would like to be in position to say, "Gladly, Mr. Johnston. Just what is it you propose? While some individuals may not, the great bulk of American labor will meet you halfway on any proposition for the betterment of all Americans. Only by making all of our country better can we hope to better the position of labor."

Things are pretty good down this way Mr. Editor. Members of No. 55 are not complaining more than just the usual "run of the mill" grouches.

LEE COUCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 602, AMARILLO, TEXAS

Editor: A few days ago we received a letter from Corporal Louis G. Krusing, from somewhere in England, saying "Thanks a million to all of you."

The local union sent 28 cases or 14,000 packs of union made cigarettes to the men of the armed forces overseas. We have received many letters, but the one from Corporal Krusing hit the spot. His letter in part follows:

"Even though I was a few thousand miles from home, I still had a feeling that Christmas was a day to celebrate, even if only a little bit. Well, strange as it may seem, I ended up by being on K.P. Can you picture the sergeant coming around early in the morning, shining a flashlight in your face, wishing you a Merry Christmas, and telling you that you are on K.P.?"

"Word was received that enough cigarettes had been received so that each man would get a package. They distributed them as the boys came to get their noon meal, but you can understand what I was doing about that time. Yes, I was on the serving line, so I didn't get my package then. Along in the afternoon one of the cooks opened a carton and gave a package to each of us working. I put mine in my pocket because there was still work to be done.

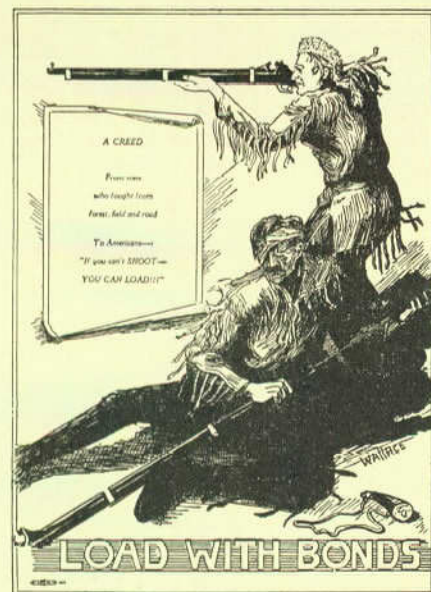
"Later as I was taking odd bits and ends out of my pockets I noticed your stamp across the package of cigarettes. I held them in my hand for awhile and then I thought that this package had a rather strange tale behind it. Being away from home, from Wisconsin to be more exact, working on K.P. on Christmas Day, and then to receive a gift from the 'people back home.' So you can see this letter is to say 'Thanks a million to all of you.'"

F. J. CARR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: Labor is faced with one of the most critical periods of its history. Through a hostile press great numbers of people have been influenced to hate labor. Candidates for political office will lose votes if it is known that they are friends of labor. Officers friendly to labor will be thrown out of office through trumped-up charges, anti-labor laws will be enacted and laws protecting labor will be repealed. This is the "handwriting on the wall."

To offset these trends and to remind all their members of the adage, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," the labor unions of New Mexico, regardless of their affiliations, have united in selecting a committee to study the records of all candidates for public office in the coming elections and endorse those most fair to labor regardless of their party. Unions throughout the state will cooperate with the committee and be guided by their decisions. The committee and the unions will work together to get all their members and



friends registered and informed as to who their friends are among the candidates.

This is a commonsense move. "United we stand, divided we fall" applies to the various labor unions as much as it does to various individuals in a single union. The problems facing the labor unions of America are too serious to allow for jealousy and ill feeling between different unions.

The committee referred to have further outlined a program which:

Calls for repeal of the Smith-Connally Act. Prevails upon Congress to enact a fair-tax program based on the ability to pay, and particularly place a heavier tax on corporations and businesses whose profits have been swollen by the war program.

Pledged New Mexico labor's support to the original Greene-Lucas bill.

Condemned all moves designed to destroy the provisions in the Navy and Army renegotiation clauses of war contracts.

Called for defeat of the Hobbs so-called Anti-Racketeering bill.

Opposed any form of a National Selective Service Act.

Pledged full support to H. R. No. 7 designed to outlaw poll taxes as a prerequisite to vote in state and federal elections.

Opposed the amendment to the new tax program which would require labor unions to file income returns.

Called upon government officials to recognize the importance of labor representation on postwar committees.

Calls for an occupational disease law for New Mexico.

Lays the ground work for the enactment of a revised compensation act for the state of New Mexico.

Requests state officials to take action to lengthen the time to cast ballots at the polls from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., in order that all citizens on the various shifts may have the opportunity to cast their ballots.

The enactment of laws which will allow the casting of an absentee ballot in the state of New Mexico.

Calls for elimination of any racial discriminatory practices in the state of New Mexico.

The increase of state representatives' and Senators' pay to \$15 per diem.

The committee heartily endorses the program of the New Mexico State Educational Association.

Supports farm subsidies.

The place for labor to win its battles is



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"The Original Jiffy Line"
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

not through the strike but through the ballot box. The strike is a second line of defense.

This is a free country. Labor can get anything it wants by going to the polls and voting for it. If the working people all voted intelligently the politicians would take good care of them in order to stay in office.

This committee of all the unions for political action is a splendid idea. They plan to become a permanent organization and all workers in New Mexico will do well to follow their advice in casting their ballots.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: Hello, everybody, back again.

The Fourth War Loan in our department went over 100 per cent with each one pledging his support. And from all appearances, if asked to do more, I'm sure they will be ready to stretch again and again. I want our Brothers in the services to know, wherever they are, if they happen to get a copy of an old I. B. E. W. magazine that we are waiting their safe return and that their job will be waiting. We also hope that the conditions under which they left will be somewhat improved or at least on the way toward improvement before they return. There is much room for improvement for the electricians on the railroads. First, their pay which is rated with other affiliated crafts, is a handicap. A carpenter, bricklayer or painter does not take skill or time to learn. But for an electrician it takes constant study and reading to stay up to the ever-changing modern times. We all feel sure if the deplorable raise that was just granted was halfway based upon the skill and importance of the electrician in all phases of planning and work, the paltry sum that was dished out would have been quadrupled. Large companies and industrial plants are not dumb when they hire an intelligent electrician, for in him they realize a large profit to offset a few liabilities of other men on the pay roll.

Thus we continue to suffer.

The railroad retirement fund which was established several years ago has been in the making for many years but has just become a reality for our aged Brothers. The bugs in this retirement fund should be eliminated by our \$10,000 a year board members so that our men can enjoy some pleasure before being put six feet under the ground. It was the purpose in the beginning to have a retirement fund with the age not too high or too low. It was also suggested that service and not age be considered for retirement. Now, Brothers, this retirement fund, as all of you are fully aware, needs amendments galore. We have fellow Brothers in our departments with 30 years' service and who are a long way from 65, which is the age limit. Checking over our membership we find that our Brothers will have to continue to labor some as high as 49 years before they will be eligible for a pen-

sion. I ask you is this a pension? Well, I will tell you it is not. To make a long story short, something is going to have to be changed or there is going to be plenty of kicking.

The young men coming in and paying into this pension fund have nothing in the bounds of reason to look forward to for their money that is being deducted. There are millions going in and now is the time to make a beneficial change for all—even the young ones who are paying the freight.

Yours for more bonds,

THE SENTINEL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: On Monday evening, February 28, and under the heading, "good of the union," Local No. 697 held its annual oyster supper, which as always was a huge success.

Seems funny how many of the boys can be present when we have a little party, but how they do lag when it comes to attending a regular meeting. How about it, you guys?

Mrs. Leo Mecklenburg, of the ladies' auxiliary, handled the oysters, and how!

L. U. No. 531's bowling team went down to a bitter defeat at the hands of L. U. No. 697's pin smashers. This "blitz" occurred on Monday evening, February 28, on the home grounds of Local No. 697, so possibly our team had a slight edge on Local No. 531's team.

Local No. 531's team is now sharpening its knives for an awful revenge, so our team had better be ready for a tough fight in the next game.

Brother Clyde Hewitt, of Local No. 697, received the news that his eldest son, Sgt. Clyde, Jr., radio man and gunner on a Flying Fortress, was lost on February 11, over France. He had been on 11 air missions when he wrote his last letter home and had been decorated.

The sympathy of all of us goes to Brother and Mrs. Hewitt in their sorrow.

There is no physical pain as bad as grief. On February 2, Mrs. Jennie Feltwell passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Knudsen, at Fort Riley, Kans. The loss of my wife is hard to bear. How true these words of Socrates: "If it were possible to raise the dead by weeping, sighs and tears, gold were less prized than grief."

Well, well, so the labor-baiting master of the "speed-up" piece-work system, Charles Bedaux, has eliminated himself via the suicide route. Fine! A fitting end to a man despised and hated almost as badly as A. Hitler himself. I expect when the devil greeted him in hell he had a job for him "speeding up" the lost souls over the River Styx. I am inclined to think that when old Pluto saw him coming he said: "Unscrew my tail, I'm off on a vacation. Let this guy take over for awhile."

I would like to tell you of one case where the Bedaux "speed-up" was used and what it did to one large plant in this country.

Kindly pardon the personal equation. Here goes: Starting in 1908, I went to work for the Pullman Car Company, at Pullman, Ill., and was there until 1917 (nine years of wasted time).

For about seven years it was a fair place in which to work, then some rumors filled the air, rumors that a great industrial engineer was to install an efficiency system. The Pullman Company, not satisfied with the millions taken from the traveling public, was going to squeeze a few more dollars from the sweat of its employees.

Well, this "speed up" system, sired by this slimy French "frog," was installed by, as we learned, a man named Taylor, a sort of agent of the infamous Mr. C. Bedaux, so it was called Taylor system.

It was a cunning scheme. They put all of

their work on a piece-work basis. Their system of setting prices was this—they would pick a fast worker out of each gang, start him off on some work and then set rates of pay according to his speed, and the Lord help the poor devils who could not keep up with the pace!

They hardly dared take time out for a drink, or race to the lavatory, if they did they were losing money. Some system, and the labor exploiting corporations of the country paid this d—d parasite good money for his ideas. What suckers they were!

This occurred at about the time of the start of World War I. The Pullman electricians left the company like sailors leaving a sinking ship.

The company skinned their employees and also skinned themselves, and their reputation as a good plant in which to work was gone forever!

Is it any wonder the A. F. of L. gagged when they heard that Mr. Bedaux was to be the guide for the Duke of Windsor when he planned to make a tour of industrial plants of this country a few years ago? The trip was mysteriously called off. Verily, the Duke chose a strange bed fellow in Mr. Bedaux, the exploiter, Hitler's chum, and traitor to his own country.

I rather think the devil will have to hold his nose when this guy starts to burn. Well, he did not fool General Eisenhower or the F. B. I. They nabbed this dude in Africa and found out what a traitorous snake he was.

Of what avail are his ill-gotten gains now? All the blood money that he got by helping the big corporations in America exploit their workers is now only "tinkling brass" so far as he is concerned.

His traitorous, dirty little soul has gone squeaking down to the reward that such a life merits. It is surprising that a rat like this had enough nerve to kill himself. I do believe that the most fitting reward old Nick could give him would be that he put him on a piece work job under his own infamous speed-up system and have one of his fiends stand over him with a bull whip and whenever he slowed up, to give him a few lashes with it, this to go on through all eternity!

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 784, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor: L. U. No. 784 is now meeting at a new location and would appreciate the attendance of members and visitors to look over the new hall. It is known as McClain's Hall and is located on the southwest corner of State Street and Hoyt Avenue. We meet on the second Thursday evening of each month. The March meeting was well attended with Brothers Rumery and Abel coming all the way from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to participate in the discussions and transactions of the evening. Brothers Kielman, Payne and Harris were reported on the sick list and we were informed that Brother Harrison has returned to work on the Monon following recovery from his recent accident.

Three applications were read and approved from men taking advantage of the opportunity to become "B" members of Local No. 784. Non-members may now join up with or without the insurance and pension provisions of the I. B. E. W., so surely this will just about exhaust their list of alibis and excuses.

The railroad workers of this local are now awaiting "back pay" checks in settlement of the retroactive provisions of the recent raise agreement. While the final settlement of this issue was by no means satisfactory to the workers, surely neither the public nor the columnists were justified in criticizing the patience with which we awaited it. Some steps should be taken to combat the slanderous

remarks of the press where labor is concerned.

These times particularly challenge the courage and spirit to fight of the young men of our ranks. Our dads fought with vigor and determination to obtain the working conditions and standards of living which we now enjoy. We must not for one moment relax in the fight for the worker. The extent of our success will determine the conditions under which our children will work and live. Put your shoulder to the wheel and don't let them down.

HAROLD CRON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Continued from April)

Editor: Here are the facts since Jones' three-dollar price would, unless the government interfered, become the price for everybody, the total cost of the whole supply would be three dollars plus three dollars plus three dollars or nine dollars altogether. In order to get Jones to produce, all the prices would have to rise to his high level. Now this is where the subsidy comes in.

Suppose you say: Two dollars is the accepted price for this gadget. At two dollars we can get Smith's and Brown's product and they will be making a fair profit. Now then, how can we get Jones' three dollar product, which we want, without paying Smith and Brown three dollars which is more than they need? We get it by paying Jones two dollars and in addition, a subsidy payment of one dollar.

Net Saving to Public

This works out as follows: The community as consumer pays Smith two dollars and Brown two dollars and Jones two dollars—a total of six dollars—and the community as taxpayer also pays Jones a subsidy of one dollar. Thus the whole supply costs seven dollars, whereas if the price were allowed to rise to Jones' level the whole supply would cost nine dollars. This is the principle of the particular type of subsidy now under discussion, and the example demonstrated how by paying one dollar in subsidy the community makes a net savings of two dollars which it would otherwise have to spend. If I have made this plain, then we can pass on. You can readily see clearly what, among those who understood it, is the real issue in Congress. By the payment of the subsidy to Jones, the consuming public gets the gadgets at the lowest feasible cost.

You see Smith and Brown, who can sell profitably at two dollars, do not get as big a profit as if the price rose to three dollars. Smith is denied an extra profit of two dollars and Brown is denied an extra profit of one dollar.

As a purely commercial matter and ignoring all other public considerations, the use of the subsidy not only denies them the extra profit, but compels them as taxpayers to pay their share of the cost of the subsidy. Instead of making the extra three dollars for themselves, they have as taxpayers to contribute something to Jones' one dollar subsidy.

So you see, as a commercial matter, they fight the subsidy and want the price ceiling lifted.

I will prove the need.

This is the crux of the whole controversy, and once it is understood, the necessity of using subsidies to stabilize prices in wartime is self-evident. There is no other way of getting Jones' high cost production without raising all other prices to his high cost level. There are different ways of applying subsidies to achieve this end, and it is by no means certain that the administration has selected the best way. However, I am not going to discuss that point. But to prohibit such subsidies entirely is to make a rise of



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

prices inevitable if Jones is to be kept producing.

The debate has shown that resentment against the rise of industrial wages is a powerful emotional force in opposition to these particular subsidies to stabilize the cost of living.

But resentment, however justified, is never a sound basis for legislation. The fact is that the blow against subsidies is aimed at organized labor, with the unorganized most helpless members of the community. Of course we are not altogether sorry for the unorganized for they have had ample time to make a decision. This would be a challenge to organized labor, while we are pledged not to strike, and I am sure, no one would do anything to cripple our government in halting war production. However, Congress should realize should they be so greedy for profits as to ban subsidies, then organized labor would be compelled to demand higher wages to meet the higher cost of living as a result of lifting the ceiling prices.

Think it over.

The lessons we have learned during this war lead me to believe a rise in the cost of living, which cannot be prevented without subsidies, will strike all government employees on fixed salaries—including Congressmen, if you please; all state and municipal employees, all soldiers' dependents on fixed allowances, all veterans, and retired officials on pensions, all elderly people living on the income from their savings, all owners, all the school teachers, policemen, firemen and virtually all the white-collar workers.

Thanks to organized labor for the unorganized cannot do what labor can do, we use

our power to bargain collectively to push up wages. For these reasons Congress would do well to reconsider the matter.

It was the request of some members of our local that I write an article on the meaning of subsidies. I hope I have made it clear, for it is about time we began to understand the manipulators of Wall Street who are forever pulling the wool over our eyes.

J. S. McLAREN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Claude Skelton, business manager for Local Union No. 292, I. B. E. W., took time to attend our March meeting and explain what had happened in connection with a near strike at the opening of one of the Twin Cities station's new studios. Brother Skelton came to the meeting right from the conference with the station management, to which he had been called in connection with a controversy by the Stage Hands' union. The matter was finally settled and the show went on that night without a union stage hand. Management of the station took the stand that all props and lighting being operated from the control room booth electrically. It did not come under the jurisdiction of the Stage Hands' local. This was true of course and outside of chairs for orchestra, music stands and piano which were contented to remain more or less fixed in position, there was no need for a stage hand. Radio microphones and P. A. system fed from same came under jurisdiction of Local No. 1216. Stage Hands' local maintained that the broadcast was also to a live audience and was from a stage in a broadcast studio where stage lighting, props and curtains were employed. The matter, to date, has still not been brought to a final conclusion. Brother Skelton also gave us a talk on the good of the union in regard to general labor activities. Thanks again, Claude, your comments and interest in labor as a whole are very much appreciated.

Also brought up at the meeting for further discussion was the affiliation of Local Union 1216 with the Central Labor Union and also the State Federation of Labor. I would be interested to know what other radio locals have done in regard to this affiliation in their respective jurisdictions. Write: Gene Brautigam, P. S., 315 E. 24th Street, Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Brother Jim Kelly of WTCN since 1927, received his induction notice and has passed his physical. Good luck, Jim. We'll miss you until you return. Also due for induction shortly is Brother Bernie Renk of WDG. KSTP reports that they will be losing seven more Brothers shortly. Local No. 1216 application files which have been rather active in the past, now that we will be in need of technical personnel, are depleted at the present. Brother Merle Bjork, lieutenant AAF, on leave of absence from WLOL has reported that he is now overseas with his P-47 Thunderbolt and doing a bit different type of flying than he did back here in the States. Good luck, Merle.

Of some interest is the report that the AFM locals are demanding the jurisdiction of record playing at most stations. In some instances they are asking the I. B. E. W. contracts to relinquish jurisdiction and in other cases they will wait until jurisdictional contracts expire.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: The membership of the Windy City broadcast technicians' local saw fit to honor its past presidents, namely, Franklin George, first L. U. No. 1220 president under

its original charter; Charles Warriner, second president, and Arthur Maus, third, respectively, and its past business managers, Del J. Dunlop, first, and Russ Rennaker, second. The membership in so doing, felt that these men had given of their time and leadership to build for the broadcast technicians of this local union and for the country at large an organization, that under the guidance of our International Office, commands the respect of our employers and those interested non-members, as well as provides for our membership the security and standards of living that spell "good citizenship."

The past presidents were presented with a gold-plated gavel with the IBEW seal inscribed, along with their names and term of office. The past business managers received a gold-plated key, with like inscriptions. These were presented at the regular March 8 meeting. A sizable merchandise certificate issued at one of Chicago's department stores was also tendered each ex-officer. All are local members, excepting Charles Warriner, who paid the executive board a visit earlier in the month. He is stationed in the East with the Signal Corps. All voiced their thanks and sincerest appreciation for the thoughtfulness of members and officers alike in the matter.

Some changes in personnel have taken place around station WCFL in the past few months. Mr. Maynard Marquardt, long a member of IBEW, and a former member of the engineering staff, who rose to be general manager and chief engineer, recently resigned to accept a position with the World Broadcasting System, as western states district manager, with headquarters at Hollywood, Calif. He had been with WCFL over 16 years. We wish him well.

Brother and Charter Member Ollie Porter, our studio day supervisor, has resigned to accept a position as sound engineer with Paramount Pictures at Hollywood after 13 years of service with WCFL.

Mr. R. B. Pappin of the technical staff, was appointed to the position of chief engineer, having been associated with the station over 15 years. Mr. Jack McKay is studio day supervisor, while George Walsh is night studio supervisor.

Out at the transmitter, Mr. William Pracht is in charge, and between his technical duties, and keeping his eagle eye ever watchful to see that the archery enthusiasts don't shoot the insulators out from under the 495 foot towers, and that the victory gardeners don't dig up all his ground wires, he says that his only worry is this darn thing called FM and television. The gang of course just try to help him—worry. WCFL only lost three minutes and twenty-two seconds of transmitter air time last year. Some of this was line failure—just goes to show we do more than chair warming and keeping the log... eh what?

Because of the last negotiations of our agreement and through the able efforts of our International Office representatives, Lawson Wimberly and Walter Reed, the latter having recently accepted an assignment in the International Office, handling broadcast technicians' matters, we all will enjoy a third week's vacation with full pay. Mr. Maurice Lynch, who represented the management, and secretary for the Chicago Federation of Labor, cooperated with local union and international officers to the fullest, and therefore the technicians of WCFL are sold on IBEW 100 per cent.

Local Union officers and members alike are hopeful that 1944 will see the NBC, Red and Blue technicians join us coast to coast, that IBEW may then represent the broadcast technicians countrywide. The benefits from such an affiliation will multiply with the added strength, cooperation and unity that goes with the unanimity of purpose.

The position that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds in national and world affairs, with its former president, Mr. Dan Tracy, now assistant to the Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States, and with its present president, Mr. Ed J. Brown, having acted as President Roosevelt's appointee on the South American good will tour, as a representative of labor, should be indicative of the prestige and respect that IBEW commands.

E. J. KRUSEL, Pres.

L. U. NO. 1221, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor: In as much as the news from this vicinity has been neglected, it seems only proper to delve into the nature of the news such as it may turn out to be.

As an introduction from us to the JOURNAL readers, we are a radio broadcast local with contracts with the following stations, KOWH, KOIL, KBON all in Omaha; KTRI, Sioux City, Iowa; KFAB and KFOR in Lincoln, Nebr., and KMMJ, Grand Island, Nebr. These stations are from 250 watts to 10,000 watts.

Our meetings are well attended when consideration is given to the manner in which they are conducted. As our membership is separated by distances of from 60 to some 350 miles we use lines and amplifiers. The Grand Island men come to Lincoln and the Sioux City men come to Omaha and these two meetings are connected by means of telephone lines with proper reversing switches or impedance networks in the circuits. Thus the gas rationing has not held us back and our interest is maintained.

A short visit was had with Lt. O. H. Underkofler, U. S. N. R., while he was on his way from Pearl Harbor to a post near Washington, D. C., for a new assignment. Har had been at Pearl Harbor since the spring before the eventful December 7, 1941. In looking further into our books we find that about 20 per cent of our membership has answered the call of Uncle Sam. So far as is known at this time they are all in this country. We have, however, lost a Brother, Sam Carlton, who was killed in a Navy plane crash. He was flying a F4U Grauman.

To do a little bragging, the technical department of KFAB-KOIL-KFOR top the average by 4.6 per cent of all departments, including the administrative, in War Bond purchases. Also speaking of War Bonds, this local cooperated with the Lincoln Central Labor Union in sponsoring a 15-minute War Bond program on KFOR during the Fourth Bond Drive. During this drive a total of 17 various labor union locals sponsored one-minute announcements. Included in this list were IBEW Locals B-244, 265 and B-705.

To wind up this rambling with a little food for thought may we suggest a little studying of the Typographical Union set-up for a pension system—this for the pension committees.

A. B. JONES, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1316, MACON, GA.

Editors: Greetings to all fellow members of this great ole IBEW from Local Union No. 1316 and their new press secretary. Having acquired this title along with a nickname of "Red" from my fellow workers, I'm afraid the JOURNAL and its readers will think, why didn't 1316 select somebody else besides a redhead. Of course the saying goes that red-headed people are smart, but for one time the old saying is wrong.

Anyway, we electricians way down here in the heart of dear old Georgia are proud of the progress we are making. On April 9 we will celebrate our second anniversary and we are glad to say that we have maintained and

added to our membership during this time, also contributed to the armed forces a total of 36 men, who are serving in the various branches of service. So far we have not had to place a gold star beside any name on our honor roll, for which we are happy and grateful.

We have purchased War Bonds with all funds, except what is actually needed for operation. This was voted to be done at the third regular meeting we held after being organized.

We still have a good bit of construction work in progress in our jurisdiction, therefore all members are busy, either there or on maintenance jobs. We also have some members employed in shipyard work in Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., and some few in Knoxville, Tenn., and other places. Therefore we are pretty well represented over the country.

At our last regular meeting we really had a good attendance. At the meeting before that each member present agreed to bring another member next time, and every one must have brought someone, for we exactly doubled the number. I think one of the best ways to show that we are willing to do our part is to share with others the responsibility of carrying on the work of the local union by attending the meetings regularly. So, through this column let me urge all members everywhere to be loyal to their union, for on us depends what the boys on the battle fronts will have to return to and they are looking to us to keep our local union strong and active.

Since this is my first time to the press, I will try not to bring on boredom, and will bid a fair adieu until next time.

B. A. "RED" TERRY, P.S.

L. U. NO. 1317, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor: A bitter controversy of long duration, involving at times our International Office and which has almost developed into a feud between factions of L. U. No. 1317, maritime, and L. U. No. 567, construction, both IBEW, relative to the much disputed jurisdictional rights and territory respectively, has only recently been refereed by International President Ed Brown having been pigeonholed somewhere for about eight months—must have been under the Washington Monument.

His undisputed decision when finally rendered definitely favors L. U. No. 1317, maritime, establishes jurisdiction and defines the rights which after all were very simple and could have been debated on our own had a little bit of hoss sense been allowed to prevail and most any unbiased arbitrator been available.

Whatever importance it may hold for those who are vitally concerned and subsequent to action by L. U. No. 1317, it is currently necessary under the dictum issued by President Brown that most of the members who are working in the N. E. S. Company are transferring their local union affiliation, swallowing the too many bitter prescriptions whole, and enlisting under the charter of the junior and maritime 1317. There will be, no doubt, a resultant pain in many necks of some who have served their complete years in L. U. No. 567. But it adds up very simply that the distinct advantage will be L. U. No. 1317's both by reason of expanding per capita which at peak was 400 and the additional revenue that will be important—for the pay-off anywhere is when that old cash register rings.

The current slate of officers in L. U. No 1317 is skippered by Moe Weiner of New York, N. Y., and proudly assisting are William Scott, second shift vice president; Clif Thomas, charter member, treasurer;

Philip Derrah, charter member, financial secretary, and Bill Cadwallader, recording secretary. Glad he hasn't any Brothers in here—

Local Union No. 1317 has maintained its membership commendably with, of course, Department 12 ship electricians nearly 100 per cent and has been in line to go places despite the fact that the C. I. O. won the bargaining right 18 months ago on a very closely contested election and which occasion featured my last appearance in the JOURNAL. Since the award of the election was made, C. I. O. has done its damndest to defeat its own purpose, disregarding everything important, to apply wholesale pressure to the WLB for a closed shop and check-off. There are a thousand guesses, but the decision of the WLB was only maintenance of membership to the C. I. O., L. U. 50 demand.

State of Mainers are natural shipbuilders and the N. E. S. Company has a fluctuating peak employment of 34,000 where about that many clams have previously maintained membership in the flats. The west yard or A. F. of L. has established many proud records and if not partly throttled by the C. I. O. Camden, N. J., gangsters, would have hung up many more.

A feature of the N. E. S. Company developed three years ago and a vision of "Pete" Newell, one of the greatest shipbuilders anywhere, was the sunken basin that simplifies launchings to a minimum expense and show as well, for the procedure is simply to construct your ships like any other, but on launching day simply open one of the big tide water gates in various basins after which Mother Nature simply permits any average tide to flow under the ship and your ordinary tug haul her to the outfitting pier. No ways, or cradle nor launching except of course the customary ceremony. But they can't build those concrete basins—no charge.

Important L. U. 567 members have long since transferred into 1317 and have aimed and maintained a high standard of organization and ability, but the fact that they so easily qualify for foremen and have long been located in Dick Leighton's (another one) Department 12 ship electricians, somewhat nullifies their activity in union affairs. But their presence on the premises is certainly an inspiration coupled to the vigilance of Moe Weiner, president. Maintenance has been maintained and he has been a big asset in No. 12 in keeping the C. I. O. shop steward wolf away.

Two of Leighton's foremen, former Local Union 567 members, C. A. Smith, 60 years young, and John Archambeau, have become invaluable to Department 12 and important cogs in the maritime.

M. M. McKENNEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1340, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Editor: L. U. No. 1340 is in the books again and I hope to give some news. As the Brothers know we are in a sort of a "rat" town, with the shipyard and its own personal union, the famed P. S. A., for which I have no good names. I am beginning to wonder about the A. F. of L. and their organizers and where they are. I think the time is ripe for the A. F. of L. to organize a federal union, beat the C. I. O. to the punch, as they are very active in this area.

Well, we lost our Auxiliary President, Bob Cottingham, and have elected a new one who is D. A. Lipe. Bob has resigned for a better job with a large contractor in Washington, D. C., one who is fair.

We are still losing our Brothers to the man with the whiskers and our honor roll is growing with surprising speed.

Well, I think that is about all the news, so no news is usually good news, and no bonds

bought is no war won, so let's BUY! BUY! BUY for now and always.

RAY MCGOVERN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1347, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Local Unions B-1347 and 1380 of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been in existence only a short time but are getting stronger and more sure of themselves every day. These locals comprise the majority of the employees in the electrical departments of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. We are looking forward to an election by the NLRB in the latter part of May which will, we are confident, result in our being certified as the bargaining agent for this group.

Local B-1380 consists of men employed at the Columbia Park plant, located on the Ohio River in the extreme southwestern tip of the state, and the membership of B-1347 is made up of employees of this company scattered over several cities in southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky.

J. S. KNIGHT, B. M.

HOKUM OR STATESMANSHIP?

(Continued from page 165)

property board are summarized on page 5 of the chapter on surplus in the addenda.

D. A general tightening of the entire Government war machine for both mobilization and demobilization—the two going hand in hand

1. A running review of the functions of all war agencies by the bureau of the budget, reporting regularly to the director of war mobilization with recommendations for cutting down the agencies as their work dwindles.

2. Intensification of the fine work already being done in sweating out unnecessary requirements in the services' programs.

3. An early, equally effective review of the programs for raw material production, stockpiling, imports, subsidies and premiums to marginal producers so as not to continue any of these programs beyond being needed.

4. Early review of all wartime material controls and limitation measures to determine under what conditions these orders can or should be modified.

5. Strengthening of the industry advisory committees in the War Production Board.

6. Tightened handling and advance planning of new contracts and contract cancellation.

7. Closer working together of the WPB and the OPA to avoid pricing delays in the resumption of civilian production.

8. The armed services to furnish all civilian agencies full information in adequate time for these agencies to do their planning.

9. The civilian agencies to organize themselves to use this information effectively.

10. A running conspectus by the Office of War Mobilization of the tasks assigned each agency.

11. No new demobilization agency needed at this time.

This machinery is to be implemented by advanced planning for demobilization day, the prompt extension of needed war powers, and the tightened handling of cancellations. There is a section which purports to protect small business and a section that asks for a public works plan that is to be brought out only when it is needed.

WORKER'S DOLLAR

(Continued from page 167)

small home owner to visualize such advantages for himself.

Much of the lower cost of such an electrical home depends upon adequate initial wiring—wiring of the right size to carry such a load with the right number of circuits, but initial wiring and the initial

number of circuits ought to be included in the initial cost for electrical housing, then all the other equipment can be added as needed.

With these possibilities in mind the union, through its Labor-Management Planning Committee in cooperation with the contractors, is preparing to cooperate so that the electrical home can become an actuality for millions of Americans after the war.

EXPERTS BATTLE

(Continued from page 170)

from the American Statistical Association (at \$25 per day).

On February 25 the bureau came out with its own voluminous rebuttal, defending its index and counter-assailing the information shown by the survey of the labor members.

"This long-established government measure of price changes," it wailed, "has been used by labor for a generation in union contracts. It is now challenged."

Specifically the Meany-Thomas report charges that the Department of Labor's index fails to reflect numerous types of hidden increases in living expenses. Chief among these are (1) depreciation in quality of goods now available and (2) the disappearance from the market of cheaper lines of products formerly purchased by lower income groups but now replaced by costlier lines.

There appears to be an over-all discrepancy of some 86 per cent in the degree of change in living costs which occurred between January, 1941, and December, 1943, when computed according to calculations based upon the Labor Department's cost of living index and upon the data as found in the Meany-Thomas survey.

Increase in Living Costs

	Meany-Thomas Survey	B.L.S. Index	Discrepancy
All items combined...	43.5	23.4	86
Food	74.2	40.2	85
Clothing	72.2	33.7	114
Rent	15.0	3.0	400
House furnishings....	62.0	27.8	123
Electricity, fuel & ice	Unchallenged	8.6	None
Miscellaneous	Unchallenged	15.9	None

The Meany-Thomas account attacks the official cost of living index with three types of deficiencies, which it classifies as "under-reporting," "errors from imputation" and "quality deterioration and upgrading."

In regard to "under-reporting" the document contends that the index fails to reflect (1) widespread violations of price ceilings, (2) disappearance of numerous periodic sales formerly patronized by working people, (3) faulty procedures in the collection of data and (4) neglect to include new and more expensive types of articles and services substituted for old cheaper ones.

At the present writing the administration is intently seeking from Congress an extension of its subsidy program for price control. Consequently it is determined that the Little Steel formula shall not be lifted—or at least not until after it is assured of continued authorization for its subsidy program. For a general wave of wage increases which would be certain to follow a definite break-through in the Little Steel formula, would effectively weaken its argument for further price control. If Congress fails to extend the subsidy payment program the present act expires automatically on June 30.

Labor's action in releasing its broadside against the official cost-of-living index is but a move in its struggle to break the current deadlock over the lid which has been clamped down upon wages in the face of gradually mounting prices.

Further developments in the picture are now awaited.



IN MEMORIAM



H. C. Fulman, L. U. No. 136

Reinitiated November 19, 1940, in L. U. No. 287

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 136, record the passing of our Brother, H. C. Fulman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Birmingham, Ala. Financial Secretary

John Vershy, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom on February 21, 1944, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, John Vershy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. GALLAGHER,
St. Paul, Minn. Recording Secretary

Chester B. Pitts, L. U. No. 156

Initiated January 10, 1942

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 156, record the death of our late friend and Brother, Chester B. Pitts, who was a member of our country's armed forces. We sincerely extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory. We shall spread a copy of this letter on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy shall be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. C. McKOWN,
Fort Worth, Texas. BILL CALDWELL, Committee

Robert Campbell, L. U. No. 630

Initiated December 26, 1924

Another member, Robert Campbell, has passed onward, and sorrowfully L. U. No. 630 closed the files of his membership record. A true friend and valued member of his union, his absence will be keenly felt.

Our fraternal sympathy is extended to his loved ones and we grieve with them as we share their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

C. ASCROFT,
Lethbridge, Alta. Secretary-Treasurer

B. J. Wicker, L. U. No. 477

Reinitiated May 21, 1942

Orlo F. Willis, L. U. No. 477

Reinitiated November 27, 1941

Whereas it has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Brothers B. J. Wicker and Orlo F. Willis; and Whereas they have always been true and loyal Brothers; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved families our most heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

WILLIAM W. ROBBINS,
San Bernardino, Calif. Business Manager

William York, L. U. No. 1329

Initiated September 30, 1942

We, the members of L. U. No. 1329, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden passing of Brother William York.

He was an active member of his union, having served as the first recording secretary. His influence was of a constructive nature and accomplished much for the progress of his local.

He took his duties seriously and stood honestly and fearlessly upon the conclusion at which he arrived.

We realize our great loss and our hearts go out to those, his loved ones, who suffer a greater loss, as he was nearer them, and do hereby

Resolve, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

HORACE S. DOVE,
Hackensack, N. J. President

Fred C. Upham, L. U. No. 214

Initiated July 13, 1917

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our esteemed friend and Brother, Fred C. Upham, who passed away February 24, 1944; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother has deprived us of a true and loyal union man and one who was willing at all times to aid and assist a worthy needy Brother; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Upham, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. L. WEBBER,
J. J. BOYLE,
J. W. JOHNSON,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Harry Hardy, L. U. No. 353

Initiated April 25, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 353, record the death in active service of our friend and Brother, Harry Hardy, who made the supreme sacrifice on February 29, 1944, by giving his life for his country.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 353, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Toronto, Ont. Business Manager

William Maroney, L. U. No. 326

Initiated August 1, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-326, record the passing of our Brother, William Maroney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

FRED GLEASON,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Kenneth A. Bowling, L. U. No. 591

Initiated October 21, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 591, record the passing of Brother Kenneth A. Bowling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy be entered upon the minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

F. GUM,
Stockton, Calif. Recording Secretary

John D. Rossi, L. U. No. 592

Initiated September 2, 1941

It is with the deepest regret that we record the loss of a loyal and well-loved Brother, John D. Rossi.

Therefore, in memory of a true friend, a good citizen and a sincere trade unionist; be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 592, be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, his Brothers, stand for one minute in silent tribute, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy spread on the minutes of his local union and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

R. H. McKAY,
EDMUND PETTENGILL,
O. B. ALLEN,
Vineland, N. J. Committee

Julius M. Ray, L. U. No. 605

Reinitiated December 12, 1938

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius M. Ray, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. B-605, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Ray, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Jackson, Miss. Committee

Lawrence Ruthemeyer, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated June 1, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, of the I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Lawrence Ruthemeyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fred H. Sebolt, L. U. No. 412

Initiated August 13, 1937

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-412, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Fred H. Sebolt; and

Whereas we wish to express to his wife and family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. L. WILSON,
Kansas City, Mo. Recording Secretary

Robert F. Cummings, L. U. No. 193

Initiated May 13, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the passing of our Brother, Robert F. Cummings; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

THOMAS E. WILMAN,
Springfield, Ill. Business Manager

Dan Thomas, L. U. No. 52*Initiated July 2, 1918*

It is with profound sorrow and the deepest regret that L. U. No. 52, I. B. E. W., records the untimely passing of its esteemed member, Dan Thomas.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 52, pay tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

LOUIS VEHLING,
Recording Secretary

Newark, N. J.

E. J. (Boomer) Davis, L. U. No. 193*Initiated May 10, 1912 in L. U. No. 427*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the death of Brother E. J. (Boomer) Davis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

THOMAS E. WILMAN,
Business Manager

Springfield, Ill.

George Buery, L. U. No. 125*Initiated September 24, 1937*

With the passing onward of Brother George Buery, L. U. No. 125 has lost a member of long standing, a loyal supporter and sincere friend. His absence will be deeply felt by those of us who knew him well.

To his loved ones we express our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that we, in deep measure, share their grief, for he was our Brother.

We shall drape the charter of L. U. No. 125 for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to Brother Buery shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
C. H. LOUDERBACK,
GEORGE LEHL,

Portland, Ore.

Committee

Earl Chapel, L. U. No. 125*Initiated September 15, 1917, in L. U. No. 512*

To L. U. No. 125 again comes the sad necessity for the final closing of the files on a membership of long standing, as we record the passing onward of Brother Earl Chapel.

An active and valued member of his union, his loss will be deeply felt and his influence among us will be missed.

We extend to his loved ones that fraternal sympathy which springs from the heart, and assure them that we share their sorrow.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Chapel and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

H. M. SECHLER,
A. F. BOYTANA,
H. K. CLARK,

Portland, Ore.

Committee

Max H. Kusters, L. U. No. 86*Initiated January 31, 1913, in L. U. No. 394*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 86, record the death of our beloved Brother, Max H. Kusters. Max has always been a fine and loyal member of L. U. No. 86 and was for many years our financial secretary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sorrow and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members in meeting assembled stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED J. SIEMS,
J. JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
E. SPITZ,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

George Felton, L. U. No. 35*Reinitiated October 22, 1937*

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 35, record the passing of our Brother, George Felton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH J. ROHAN,
FRANCIS D. DEVINE,

Hartford, Conn.

Committee

John C. McAdam, L. U. No. 800*Reinitiated April 27, 1943, in L. U. No. 6*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 800, I. B. E. W., record the sudden death of Brother John T. McAdam; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

H. C. LEFEBVRE,

President

P. J. BAKER,

Recording Secretary

Sacramento, Calif.

J. R. Koch, L. U. No. 66*Initiated January 6, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-66, record the passing of our Brother, J. R. Koch, on February 17, 1944.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-66, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, J. R. Koch.

Houston, Texas.

Committee

J. H. Klecker, L. U. No. 465*Initiated August 31, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465, record the passing of our Brother, J. H. Klecker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

O. D. BROWN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
FRED H. KUENY,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

M. D. Mazel, L. U. No. 18*Initiated July 1, 1926*

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brother M. D. Mazel; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. B-18 of a loyal and respected member; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Mazel in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Mazel, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

F. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
HARRY UNDERWOOD,
JOSEPH MARTIN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Robert T. Picklesimer, L. U. No. 317*Initiated January 20, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 317, record the passing of our Brother, Robert T. Picklesimer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

C. W. SPREACKER,
R. C. BALL,
PETE SMITH,

Huntington, W. Va.

Committee

Harry Rogers, L. U. No. 6*Initiated July 25, 1918, in L. U. No. 378*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Harry Rogers, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
W. GIMMEL,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Sheldon Neilson, L. U. No. 11*Initiated September 23, 1943*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Sheldon Neilson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. F. WISMER,
T. NEILSEN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Edward Porkorny, L. U. No. 6*Initiated November 28, 1910, in L. U. No. 404*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Porkorny, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
W. GIMMEL,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Harry A. Frombrey, L. U. No. 1245*Initiated September 1, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1245, record the death of Brother Harry A. Frombrey, who passed from our midst February 18, 1944.

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silent prayer for one minute.

FRED ALLEN,
M. A. J. HAMMER,
WALTER PENDERGAST,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Harry T. Ackley, L. U. No. 1336*Initiated March 5, 1943*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 1336, record the death December 1, 1943, of our late friend and Brother, Harry T. Ackley.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GOMER T. MORRIS,

Cleveland, Ohio. Recording Secretary

George Schroeder, L. U. No. 304*Initiated January 9, 1936*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 304 record the passing of Brother George Schroeder, and with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled shall stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Bertram M. Johnston, L. U. No. 304*Initiated June 2, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-304 record the passing of Brother Bertram M. Johnston, and with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled shall stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Joseph A. Bietka, L. U. No. 304*Initiated January 3, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-304 record the passing of Brother Joseph A. Bietka and with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled shall stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Frederick Weigel, L. U. No. 304*Initiated September 23, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 304 record the passing of Brother Frederick Weigel, and with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled shall stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Albert L. Burdick, L. U. No. 96*Initiated June 1, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 96, record the death of Brother Albert L. Burdick who died on January 1, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local.

HAROLD MAGNUSON,

Worcester, Mass. Recording Secretary

William Wayne Cardwell, L. U. No. 116*Initiated February 25, 1941*

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 116, record the passing of our Brother, William Wayne Cardwell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

D. P. RUBY,**IRA MILLER,****F. W. GRUNEWALD,**

Fort Worth, Texas. Committee

Julius Westrich, L. U. No. 713*Initiated November 15, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius Westrich; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

RALPH KURN,**JOSEPH LASKY,****JOHN KLINE,**

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Ed Tilton, L. U. No. 408*Initiated March 16, 1916*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408, record the death of Brother Ed Tilton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

T. C. MUELLER,

Missoula, Mont. Recording Secretary

Austin E. Nuffer, L. U. No. 354*Initiated August 18, 1916, in L. U. No. 449*

It is with a feeling of regret and sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 354, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Austin E. Nuffer.

During his time of membership he was in and out of L. U. No. 354 several times. He was initiated in L. U. No. 449, Pocatello, Idaho, on August 18, 1916, and has remained a true union man and Brother continuously since that date.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to "Nuff's" parents, brothers and sisters who are left to mourn; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent his family, a copy spread on the minutes of the local and a copy sent to the International Office for publication.

L. F. ANDERSON,**J. L. DERBIDGE,****SANFORD A. JOHNSON,**

Salt Lake City, Utah Committee

William R. Towle, L. U. No. 704*Reinitiated August, 1914, in L. U. No. 164*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William R. Towle; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Towle L. U. No. 704 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, William R. Towle.

HERMAN WIRZBACH,

Dubuque, Iowa. Recording Secretary

F. C. Beckman, L. U. No. 558*Reinitiated January 5, 1934*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 558, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, F. C. Beckman, who passed away February 12, 1944.

Whereas L. U. No. 558 has lost in the passing of Brother Beckman one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala. Chairman of Committee

Harold E. Hook, L. U. No. 640*Reinitiated July 2, 1939, in L. U. No. 347*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-640, record the passing of our Brother, Harold E. Hook, on February 21, 1944.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

O. S. PACE,**J. G. SIMMONS,****HENRY VAN ESS,**

Phoenix, Ariz. Committee

B. R. Reynolds, L. U. No. 66*Initiated January 6, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-66 record the death of Brother B. R. Reynolds, who passed from our midst December 29, 1943.

Whereas in the death of Brother Reynolds we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

H. H. HOWZE,**J. M. LOVELESS,****STEVE COLLINS,**

Houston, Texas. Committee

Alfred Beauvais, L. U. No. 1098*Initiated August 17, 1937*

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-1098, record the passing of our Brother Alfred Beauvais; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES MCGEE,

Pawtucket, R. I. Recording Secretary

A. J. Johnson, L. U. No. 214*Initiated September 6, 1918*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother A. J. Johnson, who passed away on the 22nd day of January, 1944. His passing has deprived us of a true and loyal member and he will be missed by all of those who knew and worked with him while he was employed under our jurisdiction.

Whereas we desire to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of his passing.

E. S. MONSON,**W. SWANSON,****C. H. FOOTE,**

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Marc E. Roux, L. U. No. 595*Initiated November 12, 1924*

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-595, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Marc E. Roux, a true and loyal member and treasurer of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRED F. EGGERS.

Oakland, Calif.

Joe Root, L. U. No. 408*Initiated March 7, 1919*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408, record the death of Brother Joe Root; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

T. C. MUELLER,
Recording Secretary

Missoula, Mont.

Lydia Cunningham, L. U. No. 1161

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to relieve Sister Lydia Cunningham of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before Sister Lydia Cunningham passed on to her eternal reward after a period of illness, she was a worthy and loyal member respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to her bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in one minute silent tribute to her memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Sister Cunningham, and to the International Office for publication in Electrical Workers' Journal.

L. P. RITTER,
E. STOTT,
H. HOPP,
R. MILLS,
T. KLEES,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee

Fred Glew, L. U. No. 352*Initiated May 3, 1935*

It is with a sense of tremendous loss that we, the members of L. U. No. 352, mourn the passing of our beloved Brother, Fred Glew. His personal example of fair play, good sportsmanship, generosity and loyalty shall always remain as a symbol to all those who have known and worked with him during the past years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, express our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered upon the minutes of our local union.

J. DEWEY,
A. LINSEA,
A. MITCHELL.

Lansing, Mich.

Committee

C. V. Johnson, L. U. No. 1141*Initiated June 21, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. V. Johnson, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 1141; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 1141, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

S. C. PHILLIPS,
N. E. WREN,
EDD MATTHEWS.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Committee

James R. Bunker, L. U. No. 397*Initiated October 14, 1941*

With deep regret the members of L. U. No. 397, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother James R. Bunker, killed in action during the present World War. James Bunker was a youngster, raised in the Canal Zone, where he served his apprenticeship.

He saw his duty to his country, and did it, and may his untimely death make us realize the sacrifices being made by the fighting men of our nation to preserve the doctrines of democracy. He entered military service on March 15, 1942, attained the rank of second lieutenant, Army Air Corps, and was decorated with the Purple Heart and Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy placed on record in the minutes of L. U. No. 397.

EMERSON R. FULLER,
LEWIS RYAN,
BURT W. HALL,

Balboa, Canal Zone.

Committee

James T. Harrell, L. U. No. 34*Initiated June 19, 1907, in L. U. No. 242*

It is with a sense of tremendous loss that we, the members of L. U. No. 34, mourn the passing of our Brother James T. Harrell. His personal example of fair play, good sportsmanship, generosity and loyalty, shall always remain as a symbol to all of us who have known and worked with him the past years.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Harrell L. U. No. 34 has lost a true and loyal member of sterling character and one of the pillars of this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Harrell and also be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY D. TOBIAS,
ASA W. NORWOOD,
IRVIN SAYLOR,

Peoria, Ill.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR MONTH OF
MARCH, 1944**

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	J. Belsky	\$1,000.00
193	R. F. Cummings	1,000.00
439	W. T. Backes	650.00
304	F. Welgel	1,000.00
46	R. F. Miles	650.00
3	W. G. Hannah	1,000.00
3	R. K. F. Klemm	1,000.00
L. O. (408)	E. C. Tilton	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	N. D. Wyeth	1,000.00
76	W. Wilson	1,000.00
L. O. (479)	G. J. McDermott	825.00
L. O. (349)	R. E. DeFree	300.00
134	W. F. Becker	1,000.00
453	D. S. Taylor	650.00
L. O. (135)	William Raubik	1,000.00
193	Edgar Davis	1,000.00
5	H. G. Giegerich	1,000.00
885	G. H. Taylor	1,000.00
L. O. (1)	H. Steinecke	1,000.00
77	F. C. Simpson	1,000.00
L. O. (6)	P. A. Biedermann	1,000.00
L. O. (1136)	J. E. Phillips	650.00
3	S. Austin	475.00
3	N. Haber	1,000.00
659	G. V. McDow	650.00
48	O. R. Smith	300.00
L. O. (481)	J. C. Williamson	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	P. C. Smith	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	R. Maltese	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	J. Kehrwald	1,000.00
48	F. W. Swigert	1,000.00
1245	R. H. Smith	825.00
103	W. A. Malloy	1,000.00
647	H. C. Mabry	475.00
18	M. D. Mazel	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	R. H. Olson	650.00
L. O. (3)	George Spidel	1,000.00
429	R. L. Wimp	475.00
L. O. (28)	J. A. Holzechub	475.00
592	J. D. Rossi	475.00
26	C. H. Ticer	1,000.00
3	Fred Hogan	1,000.00
L. O. (214)	F. C. Upman	1,000.00
702	S. H. Divers	1,000.00
L. O. (267)	C. E. Van Wagner	1,000.00
L. O. (876)	E. M. Strickland	475.00
304	J. A. Bietka	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
723	F. Kennedy	1,000.00
816	E. I. Farguhar	650.00
494	C. J. Lapok	1,000.00
L. O. (39)	J. S. Walker	1,000.00
3	J. Koubaky	1,000.00
L. O. (520)	C. J. Baumann	650.00
603	A. J. Bokony	475.00
477	B. J. Wicker	300.00
570	B. J. Keese	300.00
605	J. M. Ray	1,000.00
48	W. L. Green	300.00
6	H. F. Karlson	1,000.00
48	K. Hoover	300.00
889	H. A. Wayland	1,000.00
284	M. J. Birney	475.00
558	F. C. Beckman	1,000.00
212	J. J. Baatz	1,000.00
L. O. (369)	W. F. Slater	1,000.00
633	J. W. Warren	1,000.00
58	R. C. Clumedian	1,000.00
3	L. Soel	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	C. H. Merrill	1,000.00
134	D. M. Punch	1,000.00
175	H. E. Williams	1,000.00
180	T. A. Clemens	1,000.00
713	A. O. Nelson	1,000.00
125	B. R. Roach	1,000.00
565	J. Corio	825.00
3	Michael Havsepian	1,000.00
379	C. C. Bumgarner	300.00
477	O. F. Willis	475.00
23	J. Vershy	1,000.00
L. O. (408)	C. C. VanInwegen	1,000.00
593	W. J. Krash	475.00
859	M. D. Allen	475.00
159	C. Larsen	1,000.00
595	J. V. Roberts	475.00
103	F. H. Starr	1,000.00
394	George Greule	1,000.00
702	E. R. Casey	1,000.00
124	L. Hennessy	1,000.00
474	W. W. Skeen	1,000.00
886	Frank N. Vosburgh	1,000.00
252	Lawrence Weinmann	300.00
576	Hardie Crooks	150.00
3	Daniel G. Denham	150.00
1317	A. Bert Mason	150.00
630	Robert Campbell	1,000.00
568	Albert Masse	650.00
925	James E. Broadhead	150.00
595	C. D. Collins	150.00
3	Max Temple	150.00
L. O. (360)	Frank Lopez	150.00
11	Claude J. Covher	150.00
586	Edward A. Smith	1,000.00
53	James W. Lilly	150.00

\$79,775.00

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 178)

splendid work. They have pledged themselves to give quarterly donations to worthy causes and to date have given generously to the Bataan Relief Society, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Santa Rita Catholic Church, U. S. O., and Fort Bayard Veterans Hospital. The writer told us of the interesting ways in which they raised the money for these benefits. You may write to the auxiliary of L. U. No. 496 by addressing Miss Nina Yates, Box 43, Santa Rita, New Mexico.

The auxiliary of L. U. No. 304, of Topeka, Kansas, is anxious to correspond with other auxiliaries. Address: Mrs. V. H. Herrington, Hutchinson, Kansas. This auxiliary has elected a new slate of enthusiastic officers who have made plans for many interesting coming meetings.

The auxiliary of L. U. No. 640, Phoenix, Arizona, is another auxiliary that would like to exchange ideas and plans with those of other local unions. Their organization is known as the "IBEW'S." They make it a point to meet regularly at the same time the men are attending their union meeting and their aim is to keep well informed on union activities and to be real helpmates to their menfolk in union affairs. They feel that there is a real place to be filled, a job to be done and they are anxious to do it. Please direct correspondence to: Miss Fay Simmons, 1510 W. Jackson Street, Phoenix, Arizona.



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, folder to contain Official Receipts, brown or black

35 cents

USO-LABOR PLAZA

(Continued from page 166)

Again, be the kindly "big sister" and do everything to put him at ease.

Never dare put any taint of "snob" in your hostess role. No matter what the man's rank is, or whether or not he went far in school, show him your friendliest interest.

Service men hunger for the companionship and friendliness of an attractive girl. You're "the girl" . . . and he wants your understanding, your gaiety, your ability to laugh and listen. Don't pour it on, don't go overboard. You don't want to fall in love, and neither does he.

Just entertain him . . . and let him go on about his work of fighting for all of us!

Dress tastefully—just like his girl friends back home when they have their dances and get-togethers. No slacks, no sweaters. They don't add a bit to feminine charm. Save your slacks and sweaters for your daytime duties on the riveting job.

Many service men will bring their own dates to the Plaza—and they'll be guests you must entertain, too. Do everything you can to make these young ladies feel at home and a part of the party.

Don't smoke while on the dance floor. Damaged frocks and nasty burns are the inevitable result.

And put your chewing gum away! The supply is limited and you'll be doing a patriotic duty by not chewing gum while acting as hostess.

Study up a bit on the history of Philadelphia . . . one of the oldest cities in America, with dozens of famed historical sites and stories your service man will enjoy hearing about.

Get to know Alice, and Mary, and Jean, and all the other hostesses who are serving with you. It all makes for a better party, a better entertainment job for our service men.

CANADA GETS BRILLIANT PLAN

(Continued from page 168)

hands of the individual worker in his effort to sell his services at the highest possible price. That tradition will undoubtedly continue to flourish but if labor organizations are to succeed, in the long run, in their effort to enhance the welfare of their members, it is essential that they should during the years of transition maintain a sense of perspective which embraces the whole Canadian economy and combines the present with the future. Any attempt to fight a rear-guard action by attempting to

maintain for all workers rates of earnings comparable to the highest rates received by some favored individuals during the war will diminish the prestige of organized labor and create an atmosphere of friction and uncertainty which is detrimental to effective reconstruction."

As the United States, so does Canada now turn to social security legislation as a means not only of mitigating the pain of rapid economic changes but as instrumentalities in maintaining economic stability. The report says:

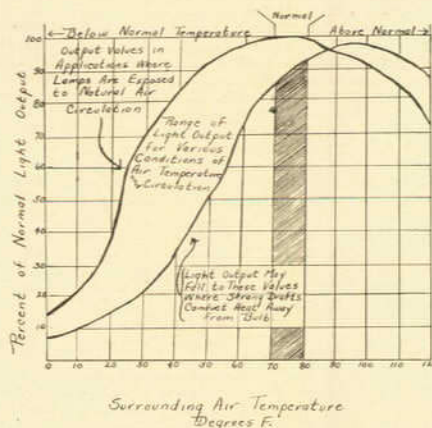
"Social security measures, it must be pointed out, involve more than matters of welfare. They constitute an important group of fiscal instruments that governments can use in their general economic strategy of recovery and stabilization. Unemployment insurance benefits and pensions help to maintain the level of spending power during periods of adjustment when it might otherwise decline and intensify the problems of economic stabilization, while the contributions received from the insured population tend to reduce aggregate expenditure during periods of full employment, and thus reduce the tendency to inflation. It is essential, therefore, that the whole problem of social security should be studied, not in isolation but as an integral part of a governmental program in which fiscal policy is designed to stabilize the process of capital formation, and public investment is intended to supplement private investment with a view to the maintenance of full employment. The development of mass unemployment, indicating the failure of the various policies already discussed, would make any system of social security unworkable."

FLUORESCENT LAMPS

(Continued from page 175)

closure of the lamp or lamps in question.

Fluorescent lamps blacken rather uniformly throughout the entire length of the tube during their life. This is usually not very noticeable unless a lamp that has burned for some length of time is compared with a new one in front of some light source. However, this, more than any



other condition, causes a depreciation of light output during the life of the lamp. The light output decreases rather rapidly during the first 100 hours of operation and this loss may amount to as much as 10 per cent. The light output may decrease as much as 20 to 25 per cent in

average operating conditions by the end of its rated life, but the light output during life averages about 85 per cent of the 100 hour value.

Confusion is sometimes expressed at the assertion that fluorescent lamps produce cooler footcandles than do incandescent lamps. While a kilowatt hour represents an over-all heating effect of 3414 British Thermal Units regardless of how consumed, the lesser sensation of heat from fluorescent lamps lies in the fact that (1) they generate more lumens per watt of energy consumed than do filament lamps and (2) less radiant energy is emitted than by filament lamps of the same wattage. Both of these factors are evaluated when light sources are compared on a total radiant energy per lumen bases. Thus it is said that heat from a fluorescent lamp is about one-fifth of that from a filament lamp for the same amount of light delivered.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

(Continued from page 173)

Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 have greatly influenced the composite picture of the electric power and light industry.

The act provides, among other things, that the operating properties of a utility holding network must be confined to a single geographically integrated system. Through orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission for simplification of utility corporate structure and integration of facilities, the separation of some 175 properties from their former holding concerns had been effected by November 15, 1943.

Before the close of the year, stockholders of top holding companies of two major electric power systems in the United States had voted to dissolve their organizations. The two corporations involved are the North American Company and the United Gas Improvement Company. The latter is one of the apex controlling units of the J. P. Morgan chain.

In addition the once great Stone and Webster, Inc., had entirely divested itself by 1940 of all its interests in the electric power industry and had reverted to its original activities of engineering and construction.

Other systems were accelerating recapitalization plans and the disposal of scattered properties in view of impending divestment or, occasionally, "death sentence" orders. Most of these changes have been arranged voluntarily under plans submitted to and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The past few years have witnessed a marked improvement in relations between the electric light and power industry and the public. At least part of this improvement may be attributed to a cooperative national advertising campaign launched by the industry in December, 1941.

The program is sponsored and paid for by some 150 operating power companies, which collectively serve half of all the residential meters of private power concerns in the country. The campaign embraces advertisements (usually of a patriotic tone) in about 20 magazines of such nation-wide circulation

as *Life* and *Time* and weekly radio broadcasts under the title of "Report to the Nation" over 125 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In addition weekly ads appear in 1,200 to 1,500 newspapers over the signatures of the local power company. Insignificant in outward appearance, this project offers a splendid demonstration of the ability of the industry to work together on common problems.

Editorial comment in the *Electrical World* for November 27, 1943, was:

"It is to be hoped that in its third year the program will attract considerable additional support from companies that so far have been riding on free passes. It is also to be hoped that during its third year the program will have been accepted as something permanent and discard the temporary appearance created by its anonymity. The child is a good child. It hasn't disgraced its parents or got them into any trouble. It's time it had a name."

A name for the cooperating advertising associates will doubtless be forthcoming. Be on the watch for it.

The prized Army-Navy "E" award, which is extended to manufacturing and, recently, to construction firms in praise of outstanding war effort, is not open to public utilities. But last August the first recognition to utilities from the armed services was made when the Navy cited a west coast power company for exceptionally "meritorious wartime service."

The company was the San Diego Gas and Electric, serving an area which grew overnight from a sleepy tourist town to a vital naval base and aircraft production center. The company has a closed shop agreement with I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 465. It received the Charles E. Coffin award for 1941, top-ranking annual prize in the electric power industry.

The electric utility industry has gone all-out for war. With unflagging spirit it has burst all bounds to meet war-swollen demands for power, rallying to the call of America.

TVA DIRECTOR'S BOOK

(Continued from page 169)

of bringing government administration down to grass roots and letting the people involved take part in the project. This is the significance of the democratic labor relations that prevail on the TVA. Chapter X entitled "The Release of Human Energies" tells the story of the organization of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the part the unions play in this great project.

"How well labor has served the public interest, the valley's interest, as its own through the rigors and rewards of building dams, of keeping the power lines hot and the phosphate moving to the land, is written in the fastest schedules ever met for major dam building anywhere, in low costs, and in the quality of the jobs they have completed. Labor's rank and file and their chosen leaders have made TVA's business their business and hence the valley's interest their interest."

Mr. Lilienthal speaks of the "process of self-education on the part of both labor and management." He asserts that the workers are deeply interested in the TVA because they are citizens and stockholders in the project as well as workers on the job and they expect to live here. Similarly business men take interest in the project and have a share in it as do the farmers.

This book may well be a primer of government administration. It is based upon the idea of decentralization of authority. It throws light upon the vexed problem of the place of bureaucracy in relationship to the citizen and it solves this problem. In all the 10 years of TVA's existence one has never heard, in the valley, the assertion that it is a bureaucratic set-up.

Mr. Lilienthal believes that TVA has great meaning for world reconstruction. He thinks other rivers and other valleys can be made to serve the whole people by the same kind of use of technology and by the same system of public administration.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECREES

(Continued from page 174)

L. U. No.	
134	Koester, Albert J.
134	Merrick, H. E.
134	Metten, Frank N.
134	Murphy, James A.
134	McMullen, William
134	O'Brien, John E.
134	Porter, Joseph E.
134	Rowles, C. B.
134	Sawatski, Fred W.
136	Pinch, Bert
195	Mooney, James H.
200	Holmberg, John
210	Black, George W.
213	Heinrich, H. R.
318	McPhetridge, M. D.
329	Robinson, Harvey T.
347	Johnson, Isaac
465	Harrell, William P.
565	Riley, Sam
584	King, Stanley A.
621	Givens, George
621	Morgan, Charles Edward
621	Stone, Joseph B.
664	Marin, Joseph N.
697	Howell, Dan A.
713	Prassel, August
802	Gregg, Edgar T.
914	Bunston, George Samuel
1047	Campbell, Orley Fenton
1047	Hildebrand, William E.

The council found that the applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and that the official records supported the applicants' claims as to pension age and continuous standing in the Brotherhood; therefore it was decreed, upon motion which was carried, that these applications be approved.

Arthur Robinson Harness, L. U. No. 230, Dixon S. Litton, L. U. No. 136, James T. Wilson, L. O., and Jacob Schilling, L. U. No. 3, presented applications for pension benefits, along with substantiating legal documents proving them to be of pension age. Their official records showed that all other requirements had been complied with; therefore their applications were approved.

Edward Robert Stone, L. U. No. 38, John L. Terry, L. U. No. 66, Alfred Heathcote, L. U. No. 230, Peter Szatkowski, L. U. No. 713, Joseph J. Lefkowitz, L. U. No. 817, and W. P. Winn, L. U. No. 46, made application for pension benefits, which were denied because the applicants had not complied with all the requirements of the pension benefit laws.

Financial Secretary William A. Hogan, L. U. No. 3, requested that the International Secretary determine for the local union and I. B. E. W. records the correct birth date of Joseph Lavine, card No. A-558897. The matter was referred to the International Executive Council. The council, after examining the official records, as well as the legal documents submitted by the member, determined that the records of the I. B. E. W. show that Joseph Lavine,

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd St., N. Y. 10

Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

card No. A-558897, was born on December 25, 1887.

The council reviewed the evidence submitted in the case of W. E. King, card No. A-782752, and found that the member's I. O. standing should show no broken time between July, 1943, and the present, and it was so ordered.

The records and correspondence, as well as the military service card of Harry Hardy, card No. 634591, were examined by the council, with the result that the claim of L. U. No. 353 regarding Harry Hardy be allowed, excepting that that portion of the claim pertaining to a change in beneficiary for Brother Hardy be left to the International Secretary to straighten out according to law.

A petition from L. U. No. 102, relative to the standing of members who have gone into military service, was presented to the council with the following result: The council is herewith advising all local union officers and their membership that when the military service law and amendment were presented to the membership for adoption or rejection, it was the intention of the council and administrative officers that members who held military service card membership in our Brotherhood would not be deprived of any of their local union standing while they were in military service, on the re-deposit of their military service card in the local union. And it is so ordered.

International President Brown, International Secretary Bugniazet and the council members devoted considerable time to the discussion of policies for the betterment of the Brotherhood.

International President Brown reported upon his activities in connection with the moving picture producers and representatives of affiliated trades organizations in their recent conference in New York City. Contracts made at this meeting will, it is agreed, advance the interests of the I. B. E. W.

The case involving L. U. No. 40, I. B. E. W., the motion picture producers and the I. A. T. S. E. was reported on by International President Brown and International Secretary Bugniazet. It was agreed by the council to leave further action in the hands of the International officers.

The subject of television and its relation to our jurisdiction was discussed by International President Brown, and the council recommended that our membership interest itself and protect its interests in this field.

Considerable time was devoted to the subject of organization of the telephone industry, which resulted in the International officers being commended for the progress which they are making in this field.

Much time was given to the discussion of the best means of maintaining our non-beneficial members, who are receiving only seasonal employment. The present plan used by the International Office was endorsed by the council.

The greater part of a day was taken up in discussing how to contribute our bit towards helping the returned service men and women fit into the postwar industrial picture, so that they may easily and readily procure profitable employment.

The council and the International officers were of the unanimous opinion that when an honorably discharged or released military

service citizen, who can qualify through education and experience, and who can perform work which comes within the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood makes application for membership into our Brotherhood within six months of his or her discharge or release from service, he or she shall be admitted to membership without the payment of any initiation or entrance fee except where a fee may be set by legislative action for beneficial purposes (death or sickness) and then the applicant will have to pay these beneficial fees. The applicant will pay dues for the month in which he or she is admitted to membership.

Despite the fact that the council members are in hearty accord with this plan, they feel that the matter should be passed upon in accordance with the laws of our International Constitution; therefore, they will present the subject matter to the next International convention, for consideration of the delegates, in accordance with the International Constitution.

The committee on audit reported that they had examined the audit report, submitted by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, certified public accountants employed by the council, of the accounts of the I. B. E. W. for the last quarter of 1943, and the accounts of the E. W. B. A. for the last six months of 1943, and found that all accounts checked and that the records were in order. The report was signed by William G. Shord and Charles Foehn. On motion, which was carried, the report was approved and the committee was instructed to report to the trustees' meeting of the E. W. B. A. its findings on the E. W. B. A. audit.

The council adjourned to attend the trustees' meeting of the E. W. B. A., which was presided over by International President Brown.

The council reconvened and reviewed the reports of the council members, pertaining to their activities in their districts since the last meeting.

The activities of the International President and the International Secretary since the last council meeting, which had previously been reviewed, were concurred in.

The International Secretary was requested to communicate with all those who had matters before the council, and to advise them of the council's action in their cases.

The members of the International Executive Council were profoundly grieved when informed of the death on January 8, 1944, of a former council member, Charles F. Oliver. Brother Oliver had served as a member of the International Executive Council, representing the seventh district, from January, 1922, to January, 1942, when he retired from official life. During these years his unswerving loyalty to the I. B. E. W., his devotion to the cause of organized labor and his genial character were an inspiration to his fellow officers. His former colleagues asked the council members to stand in silence to the memory of their departed friend and co-worker. The request was fulfilled.

All business which came before the council having been disposed of, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.
D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

COURSE OF TECHNOLOGY TAKES ITS GLORIOUS WAY

(Continued from page 172)

decree, and all further relations with Farben were enjoined.

As previously indicated, Dow Chemical was the only domestic producer of magnesium in 1939. It produced about

7,000,000 pounds of the metal in 1939, and in 1940 about 12,500,000 pounds. But the removal of production restrictions, through the consent decree, left the way open for expansion, and in 1941 the United States Government for the first time provided capital for the expansion of magnesium and authorized the construction of many new facilities for the production and fabrication of the important metal.

First estimates of the War Production Board set an objective program that would provide an annual production of 725,000,000 pounds. This has since been revised downward to 590,000,000 pounds. Actual production in 1943 was 348,000,000 pounds. A schedule has been set up to indicate the 1944 forecast. Based on production facilities it shows a production estimate of 531,000,000 pounds, and a requirement estimate of 485,000,000 pounds.

As a result of the war, the capacity for producing magnesium has been increased nearly 80 times and some new methods of fabrication have been discovered. More than 50 new companies have established fabricating facilities. The United States has invested approximately \$500,000,000 in building and operating facilities for the production of magnesium ingot and approximately \$15,000,000 for fabricating facilities. In order to protect this huge investment it is essential that every effort be made to encourage and intensify the search for additional scientific information with respect to this metal and its possible uses.

Early in 1941, the National Academy of Sciences was requested by the War Production Board to make a study of the various methods available for magnesium production and make recommendations as to the methods which would produce the most metal in the shortest time with the least consumption of electrical energy. Six processes were approved by the committee but the one most highly favored was the ferrosilicon method. A number of plants were constructed to use this process, but they have all encountered difficulties in production and the cost of producing magnesium by this process is high.

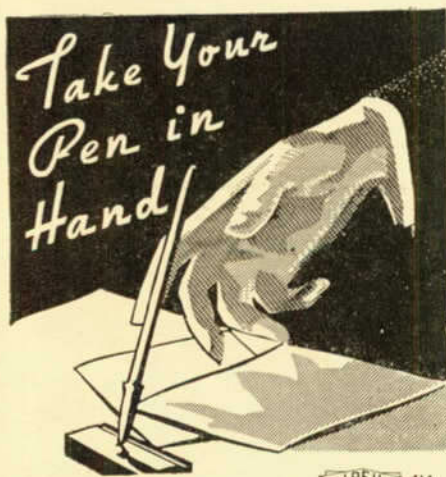
The special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, called the Truman committee, calls attention in its report on magnesium to another method for obtaining magnesium from serpentine rock. This process has been developed by the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation of Grass Valley, Calif., and thoroughly tested by the Twining Laboratories at Fresno, Calif.

By reason of its simplicity, ease of control, abundance of serpentine, and production of valuable by-products (nickel and chrome) for which there is an almost unlimited market, the process should have commanded immediate interest. The Twining Laboratories estimated that the cost of production might be less than 10 cents a pound. This price is remarkable when compared with .205 cents which is the lowest price so far available from any of the existing producers.

Despite these advantageous possibilities, the sponsors of the process had difficulty in creating interest. As early as April, 1942, the advantages of the process were called to the attention of the various government agencies. But the process defied certain scientific concepts which had been accepted up to that time and for this reason the National Academy committee did not give it any consideration, according to the record.

The comment of the Truman committee concerning this matter is pertinent. "Any process contemplating the production of magnesium at 10 cents per pound, sponsored

(Continued on page 200)



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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11, INC. MARCH 10, 1944

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278—467402, 404.

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B 821571-575.

411—491519, 520, 526-
530.

483—767568, 572.

486—106784, 785.

595—010779, 780.

B-624—B 311506, 508.

844787, 845161.

862593, 794, 882.

924, 970, 863006.

022, 039, 072, 092.

104, 107, 112, 171.

182, 188, 872254.

265, 284, 285, 294.

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B-638—B 78902-905.

907-914.

848—722550.

953—056913-915.

B-907—B 911569.

B-1001—B 438641, 660.

661, 663, 675, 687.

B-1066—B 226044, 045.

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B-1094—B 497105-106.

B-1101—B 348504-508.

B-1128—B 276934, 935.

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B-1327—877548, 550.

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82—658668-674.

581—419826-830.

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887—661530, 539, 540.

996—308037.

1317—314341-350.

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